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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort, 89¼.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 128¾.

STATE ITEMS.

The *State Guard* printing office has been sold at sheriff's sale.

DUCKS are allowed to be shot on the Susquehanna only on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

THE Clark Farm at Holmesburg has been selected as a site for the Philadelphia House of Correction.

THE Governor has appointed E. W. Jackson, of Mercer, and W. R. Allison, of Indiana, Notaries Public.

IT is estimated there are $200,000 represented in the currency of the Oil City Bank still afloat in the oil region.

NOTICE is given that application will be made for the pardon of Dr. Paul Schoeppe, convicted of murder at Carlisle.

AN iron mine was recently discovered in Northampton county, which was sold almost immediately afterwards for $20,000.

SNOW fell to the depth of 18 inches at Deadkirk on Sunday night of last week. Sleighs were running some twenty miles on either side of that place.

IN Greene county, the keeper of the poor house takes nearly all the premiums at the county fair. The paupers are prime gardeners and farmers.

THE last Legislature made it unlawful to shoot partridges in Berks and Chester counties for a period of five years. The penalty is $20 for each offense.

THE Sheridan Rifles, Capt. Jacob Coleman, of Armstrong county, have been supplied with muskets and accoutrements from the Adjutant General's Department.

A FAMILY of five persons was poisoned in Columbia, Lancaster county, recently, by eating what is known as "cup cheese." Emetics were administered and the whole family saved.

IN the gray dawn of last Saturday morning an Erie sportsman went to the edge of the bay and bagged a couple of geese at the first shot. Unfortunately they were of the domesticated sort, and to save trouble he quietly reimbursed the owner.

ERIE has had another incendiary fire. This last one, on Sunday morning, occurring within a stone's throw of the scene of two other large ones. The people of that city have need to be alarmed, and it is to be hoped that the fire-fiend may be caught and dealt with according to his deserts.

THE contributors to the Avondale Relief Fund, of which Mr. G. H. Stuart, of Philadelphia is Treasurer, now amount to over $36,000. Mr. Stuart is anxious to close his account with the general treasurer, at Plymouth, Pa., and therefore requests of any persons holding funds, or intending to contribute, that they pay over to him on or before the 4th instant.

IN the tunnel on the extension of the Jamestown and Franklin Railroad, at Oil City, on Friday of last week, a blast "hung fire," and the workmen supposing the fuse had gone out approached for the purpose of relighting it; but when within a few feet it exploded, with the usual effect. Three of the men were struck by fragments of rock, and one of them, named Kennedy, so shockingly cut and bruised that it was thought he could not recover.

THE Philadelphia District Attorneyship appears in a new phase. A petition has been filed in behalf of Mr. Sheppard praying for a rehearing and recount in the contested election and proposing to prove that in the count recently made by the Court, the thirty-six naturalized votes offered for Mr. Sheppard and rejected at the polls, were omitted, and in the purging of the polls an error of seventy-six votes was made. That illegal votes possessed vote, with the unproved Republican and proved Democratic vote, the petition says will leave Mr. Sheppard a clear majority of forty-four.

THE jury in a case in the Common Pleas Court of Philadelphia, last week, failed to agree, the difficulty being explained in a note to the Judge as follows: "The dessenting juror in this case is evidently deranged, and there is no earthly prospect of his agreeing. He is a 'clairvoyant' and 'spirit seer,' and the spirits tell him to be firm; that the law is illegal; that he has upon several occasions knelt down and communed with the spirits, he says, and therefore we pray that we may not be confined here on account of an *insane man*." The jury were discharged from further consideration of the case.

THE State Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance was in session at Philadelphia, last week. The following officers were elected to serve for the current year: G. W. P., John Bardsly; G. W. A., A. A. Barker; G. Scribe, John C. Magahan; G. Treasurer, Abraham Brown, G. Chaplain, Rev. George Bringhurst; G. Sentinel, W. H Gosnell. From the annual report of the retiring W. P., it appears that at the time the previous report was made 113 Divisions were in existence, and that during the past year 12 new ones had been chartered, making a total of 125. Number of members initiated during the year, 2,865; making the present number 8,310. The receipts of the Grand Division during the year amounted to $3,192 27, and the expenditures $2,200 29.

### The Next King of Spain.

The votes taken in the cancuses of the various divisions of the Spanish Cortes indicate that a majority of the members of that body will favor the elevation of the Duke of Genoa to the throne. In some respects he is the most satisfactory candidate yet presented. He is a mere boy, to be sure, but he is said to have a frank, generous disposition, a liberal nature, and first rate intellectual powers. If he is made King, he will, of course, be guided by the men who now control the Spanish government, and if these display the same disinterested patriotism that has distinguished them hitherto, they can mould the boy into a wise and liberal monarch.

Prince Thomas Albert Victor de Savoy, Duke of Genoa, is the son of the brother of King Victor Emanuel, Prince Ferdinand, Duke of Genoa, who died upon the tenth of February, 1855. His mother is the daughter of King John, of Saxony. The Duke was born upon the the 6th of February, 1854, and is consequently in his sixteenth year. He is a handsome person, an amiable disposition and elegant manners. His education is very far advanced, but, like his uncle, the King of Italy, he has a much greater fondness for riding, hunting and all out door sports, than for books. If the Spaniards choose him for their King, he will be likely to enjoy immense popularity, and as he grows to manhood to become the earnest friend of the liberal institutions built upon the ruin of the old monarchy.

### Steel Manufacture.

A new process for converting the surface of iron into steel, and applied satisfactorily to practical use in many establishments in Germany, consists in heating the iron to a red heat and then coating it with the hardening substance hereafter mentioned, leaving the latter to be burned off in the fire and then cooling the iron by immersion in water. The one advantage of this mode of hardening iron, in addition to its simple manipulation, consists in the steeling of the iron only on the surface, the central portion remaining soft. For the preparation of the hardening substance we make use of 5 parts of finely rasped or powdered horn shavings, 5 parts of Peruvian bark, 2½ of common salt, 2½ of ferro cyanide of potassium, 1½ of refined saltpetre, and 10 parts of black soap. The materials are to be mixed to a paste and formed into rods three fourths of an inch in diameter, for the purpose of a more convenient application to the surface of the iron.

PAGLIARI, an Italian chemist, has invented a kind of paper in which carbonic acid is so thoroughly incorporated that the paper, when used to pack animal substances, preserves the same in a fresh state without salt or any curing whatever.

IN screwing nuts into any part of machinery in cold weather, be careful not to heat them with the hands, or they will contract after being screwed on tight and become immovable afterwards.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LXXXIV. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1869. NO. 254.

# FIRST EDITION.

*MIDNIGHT.*

## NEWS BY CABLE.

**Public Meeting Assembled and Broken Up—Fixity of the Land Tenure—A Royal Decree—Duke of Genoa will be King of Spain—What the London "Times" Thinks of Matters in Spain—Thanksgiving in Prussia—Quiet in France.**

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

DUBLIN, November 1.—A meeting was held at Limerick last night to discuss the fixity of the land tenure. During the evening the proceedings were violently interrupted by persons who shouted for amnesty for Fenians, and making a rush for the platform took possession of it. They then proceeded to smash the furniture and ended by entirely destroying the platform. Attempts were made to restore order without success, and the meeting was broken up amid great excitement and confusion.

A public meeting at Cairn yesterday adopted resolutions condemning any parliamentary bill for Ireland which may not provide for the fixity of the land tenure.

LONDON, November 1.—The *Times*, in an article on the situation in Spain, foresees that the understanding between Prim and Serrano must end in the election of a king, which will be the best opportunity they could have for a dissolution of partnership, which could not otherwise be effected without a disastrous outbreak. The Unionists have no chance of succeeding. After a week's vain debate in the Cortes, the Ministers and their party have resigned. Serrano must follow them, and then Prim remains master of the situation which suits him; at least he wishes to have the substance of power, under some one vested with its semblance. For the past year Serrano has served as a cloak for his ambition. If Serrano withdraws, the Duke of Genoa is not brought in, then Prim stands forth exposed to the envy of the great and the rancour of the small—alone, between friends who do not trust him, and enemies who, when the time comes, will not spare him.

MADRID, November 1.—The prospect of an appeal to the Cortes on the choice of a King improves. It is now known that one hundred and forty-one Deputies are pledged to vote for the Duke of Genoa.

The ministerial crisis is still pending. General Prime is making strenuous efforts to retain at least one Unionist in the Cabinet.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, November 1.—A Royal decree has been promulgated appointing the 10th of November as a day of fasting and prayer, to specially decree refer to the great religious movements which now agitate Europe, and calls on the people to petition for Divine guidance and protection.

FRANCE.

PARIS, November 1.—The city remains perfectly tranquil. All symptoms of agitation have disappeared.

MARINE NEWS.

LONDON, November 1.—The steamers Deutschland, Etna, Idaho, Tripoli, Bellona and Hesterian, have arrived out.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—*Evening.*—Consols, 93¾. Five Twenty Bonds of '62's, 87¾; 65's, 81¾; 67's, 85. Ten-Forties, 76½. Eries, 21½. Illinois, 97½. Atlantic and Great Western 24½.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 1.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 12¾d.; middling Orleans, 12¾d.; sales of 15,000 bales. Wheat California white 10s. 5d.; red western 9s. 2d. @9s. 3d.; red winter 9s. 6d. Flour 25s. 9d. Corn: mixed 30s. Oats 3s. 6d. Peas 43s. Pork 112s. 6d. Beef 86s. Lard 71s. Cheese 62s. 6d. Bacon 67s. Spirits Petroleum 11¾d.; refined 1s. 8½d.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Tallow 47s. 3d. Sugar 39s. 3d. Petroleum: refined 1s. 8½d. Linseed Oil 29s.

HAMBURG, Nov. 1.—Petroleum closed at 16¾ marks banco per 100 pounds for American refined white.

BREMEN, Nov. 1.—Petroleum closed at 7 thalers and 24 grates per 100 pounds for American refined white.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 1.—Bonds opened firm at 88¾.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—Bourse opens firm: Rentes 71f. 37c.

## CHICAGO.

**Resignation and Appointment—City and County Elections—Brakeman Killed—Admiral Farragut Departed for his Home—Railroad Excursionists.**

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—John F. Tracey, Esq., having resigned the office of General Superintendent of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, Hugh Liddle, Esq., late General Superintendent of the New York and Erie Railroad, has been appointed to fill the vacancy, and assumes charge of the entire road on and after to-day. Mr. Tracey remains as President of the road.

Our city and county elections takes place to-morrow. There is much excitement growing out of the peculiar character of the contest, and the vote will undoubtedly be large. The number of registered voters in the city reaches nearly forty thousand.

Ezekiel Lewis, a breakeman on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, fell from a freight train near Council Hill, Ills., yesterday, and had his legs passed over both of his legs, crushing them fearfully. He was laying on the track in this condition for nearly an hour, he not being missed, and died shortly after.

Admiral Farragut and family left here this morning for the east, on a special train, tendered by the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Railroad. He was quite weak when he started, but means for his comfort were provided.

The California excursion party, consisting of Ex-Governor Ward, Hon. John Hill and wife, and Hon. George H. Halsey and wife, of New Jersey, Hon. A. F. Stevens and wife, and Hon. H. S. Ayer and wife, of New Hampshire, Col. N. G. Ordway, wife and two daughters, of Washington City, Hon. Charles Knapp, wife and daughter, of New York, Hon. T. W. Ferry and daughter, of Michigan, William H. Ferry and daughter, of Illinois, returned home on Saturday, will leave for the East to-morrow morning, via the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Railroad. Before reaching this city on Saturday the party organized a meeting and passed resolutions of thanks to the officers of the Union and Central Pacific, Chicago and Northwestern, Chicago and Rock Island and Pacific railroads for their many courtesies to the party.

## TENNESSEE.

**Legislative Proceedings—Doubts as to the Legality of Senator Cooper's Election.**

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NASHVILLE, Nov. 1.—In the Lower House of the Legislature to-day Mr. White offered a preamble reciting the following clause of the Constitution of Tennessee:

"No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be eligible to any office or place of trust, the appointment to which is vested in the Executive or the general assembly, except to the office of a trustee of a literary institution."

Following this was a resolution declaring the election of Henry Cooper, a Representative from Davidson county, Ex-State Senator, to the United States Senate, illegal and void, and providing for a legislative convention at a future day to elect a Senator in his place. A motion was made by a member, who declared the resolution an insult to the Legislature, to suspend the rules for the purpose of taking action on it, announcing his intention to move to lay it on the table. The motion to suspend failed—ayes 30, nays 34.

The preamble and resolution were then referred to the Judiciary Committee.

This movement created considerable stir. The author is a warm supporter of Mr. Johnson, who is still in Nashville.

John Bell was elected to the State Senate some years ago whilst a Representative from Davidson in the Legislature, and took his seat unquestioned. Johnson's supporters say this may be a precedent, but is not law. The House bill calling a State Convention passed the Senate on the first reading.

—The last rail of the New York and Oswego midland Railroad completing the line between Oswego and Norwich, Chenango county, was laid yesterday evening near Oswego.

## NEW YORK CITY.

**Another Woman's Council—Registration—Railroad Consolidation—Charge of Perjury—False Statement Corrected—Swedish Immigrants for Montana—Gambling on the New York Elections.**

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, November 1.

A convention of about fifty ladies of New York was held yesterday at Packard's room, to perfect a new organization called the Woman's Council of New York. The leaders of the movement state that this meeting is preliminary to a convention, with a representative woman from all parts of the country. The proposed object of the organization is the development of economical, educational and moral interests. It disclaims all connection with the Woman's Rights party.

The registration of voters in this city and Brooklyn closed Saturday night. In this city the total registration was 143,171, a decrease from last year of 30,515. In Brooklyn the total registration was 56,661, a decrease from last year of 12,688.

Fisk and Gould have brought suit for perjury against Charles C. Allen, one of the parties who sued them for refusing to carry out gold contracts. Allen waived examination, and was held in $5,000 bonds to await the action of the grand jury.

In the stock board to-day, it was announced that Mr. Headly, of the firm of Vanderventer & Co., was not a defaulter, as reported some weeks since, and the firm has resumed payment.

A blasting accident occurred at Bergen, N. J., on Monday, by which Jas. Thomas was fatally and two other laborers slightly injured.

A company of two hundred Swedish immigrants started to-day for Montana, to settle upon a tract of land already purchased.

At a meeting of stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad held in this city, and of the stockholders of the New York Central road, at Albany, the agreement for consolidation was ratified. The capital stock is $45,000,000; 107 per cent. to the Central and 93 per cent. to the Hudson River road. The officers of the consolidated company are: Comodore Vanderbilt, President; W. H. Vanderbilt, Vice President; E. D. Worcester, Treasurer, and Hon. Augustus Schell, Secretary. The name of the new company is the New York Centraland Hudson River Railroad.

Boole were sold this evening on the State election, most of the sales being on the majority of Seigel. One pool of $300 sold were that Nelson, Democratic Secretary of State would have 15,000 majority. In the sale on chances Sigel is running ahead of Greeley. Sigel brought 100 and Greeley $56. In one or two other pools for small amounts Greeley was the favorite.

## ST. LOUIS.

**The Steamboat Disaster—Bodies Recovered—Captain Washington Threatened With Lynch Law—Express Company's Safe Robbed—Meeting of the National Baptist Sunday School Convention—The Ulen—Mail Cole Mauling—St. Louis Railroad Bridge.**

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ST. LOUIS, November 1.—Parties from the wreck of the Stonewall report sixty-five bodies recovered. The colored steward and chambermaid are the only ones identified.

The feeling against Captain John D. Washington, of the Submarine No. 13, who passed the Stonewall while she was burning, and when, it is said, many lives could have been saved, is very intense. His is condemned in measured terms, but the excitement is not so high as the day of the disaster having one word to say in his favor. A report comes from Cape Girardeau that a Vigilance Committee has been formed there to lynch him on his return up the river.

Fifty miles below Jacksondale says that a party is busily engaged in dragging the river for those who lost their lives by the recent steamboat disaster—up to two o'clock this afternoon upwards of sixty bodies have been recovered, ten of which have been identified by their friends. Two or three chared bodies were found on the wreck.

The National Baptist Sunday School Convention will convene here to-morrow afternoon at the church of Rev. Dr. Burlingname. Some 500 Delegates have already arrived from the United States and as many more are expected to come. All the States in the Union will probably be represented. A preparatory prayer meeting will be held this evening, and the exercises in the afternoon will consist of speeches of welcome by the Local Committee, and the reading of papers by Rev. Mr. Ellis, of Kansas, and Rev. Mr. Ryland, of Virginia. The Convention will close on Thursday evening with a grand festival at the Mercantile Library, preparations for which are now being made on an extensive scale.

The final deposit in the Allen and McCoole fight was made to-night at Mc Coole's saloon. A large crowd was present. Mike will leave for Cincinnati to-morrow.

The Ohio excursion party which passed through here a few days ago are hunting buffalo on the prairies.

Ross H. Lacobe, the distinguished engineer of the Baltimore Road, and several other prominent engineers, have recently examined the plans of the bridge in process of erection at this point, and pronounce them the best they have ever seen. Work on the piers is progressing rapidly.

## CLEVELAND.

**Singular Explosion—Four Men Seriously Injured.**

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CLEVELAND, November 1.—A singular explosion occurred this morning in the shaft leading to the Lake Tunnel, which resulted in serious injury to four workmen engaged in excavating dirt. Two of the men had descended to work; when they discovered gas bubbling up through the water which had leaked through the curbing, they signalled to be hoisted up. Thereupon their places were taken by Thomas Jackson and James Cribbins, who, after reaching the bottom, also signalled to the hoisters above. When within thirty feet of the top they caused the bucket to be stopped, and one of them lit a match to see if the atmosphere was really affected by fire damp. Immediately the gas ignited, followed by an explosion like the firing of a cannon. Cribbens was blown out of the bucket, while Jackson, having a firm hold, landed his feet on the curbing and so up to the surface. Both were severely burned, but Cribbens received additional injuries, which threaten to prov fatal. The two men at the mouth of the shaft above were blown several feet, and their faces and hands burned. One of them was looking into the shaft at the time the match was lighted, and says he saw the flame run down the shaft before the explosion, and he instinctively turned his head away, but was severely burned nevertheless. Cribbins was drawn up as soon as practicable, and his injuries promptly attended to by physicians and his family. The bucket, which was damaged, but the gas was expended in the explosion, and the excavating will be continued.

## NAPOLEON, O.

**Destructive Fire—Entire Square Consumed—Loss $35,000.**

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 1.—A disastrous fire occurred at Napoleon, Ohio, this morning, consuming the entire square of the business portion of the town. It originated in the bakery of Gudemuth & Minin. The losses are as follows: Gudemuth & Martin, $600; C. M. Smith, $3,000; Smith & Hawn, $8,000; A. H. Tyler, $1,000; Ulrich Brothers, $2,000; J. Graham, $1,000; J. Diemer, $1,500; J. R. Swizart, $300; nyder Bros., $150; G. Germain, $500; Hoskinson, $1,000; Vangeorbroker & Co., $100; Koffee & Co., $200; Captain Willard, $1,500; H. Koffe, $600; North West Printing Company, $1,000; H. Frease & Co., $4,000; Postoffice, $300; B. W. Lemore, $400; H. Ludeman, $800; H. Caddington, $3,00; J. A. Stout, $5,000; O. E. Barnes, $2,000. Union Hotel and House, $2,000. Total, $55,350. The entire insurance will not exceed $5,000.

**Movements of Bruisers.**

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CINCINNATI, November 1.—Jack Looney, who has secured Mike McCoole's headquarters at Shady Grove, near College Hill, has telegraphed to McCoole, at St. Louis, who answered that he would be here on the 24 instant.

Jem Coyne started for St. Louis last night, to claim the forfeit stakes of Patsey Reardon, on the ground of the latters failing to make a second deposit.

# SECOND EDITION.

*FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.*

## THE CAPITAL.

**"Gratuitous Calumny" Refuted—Conscience Fund—On Duty—Railroad Commissioners' Report—Statement of the Public Debt—Important Supreme Court Decision—Received His Instructions—Appointment—American Union Academy.**

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, November 1, 1869.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The public debt statement is published to-day. The following is a recapitulation:

Debt bearing interest in coin and bonds, at 6% per cent. ..... $2,210,589,300 00
Bonds at 6% per Cent. ..... 1,856,767,500 00
Total ..... $4,067,356,800 00
Interest ..... 52,054,185 56
Debt, bearing interest in lawful money—certificates 3 per cent. ..... 47,840,000 00
5% pension fund, 3 per cent. ..... 14,000,000 00
Total ..... $ 61,840,000 00
Interest ..... 1,231,000 00
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity ..... 4,280,060 81
Debt bearing no interest—demand and legal tender notes ..... 356,112,218 50
Fractional and fractional currency ..... 26,293,853 20
Certificates of gold deposited ..... 18,791,520 00
Total ..... $ 431,686,229 68
Total amount outstanding ..... 2,595,547,067 32
Interest ..... 53,817,736 74
Total debt, principal and interest ..... $2,949,051,034 25
Amount in Treasury.
Coin ..... $ 108,994,711 00
Currency ..... 7,246,299 54
Sinking Fund.
In U. S Gen. Interest-bearing bonds and accrued interest thereon ..... 18,500,000 00
Other U. S. coin, U. S. interest bonds and accrued interest thereon ..... 46,020,780 00
Total ..... $ 180,761,791 54
Debt, less amount in Treasury ..... 2,801,151,183 20
Debt, less coin in the Treasury ..... 2,840,289,243 71
Debt, less currency, sinking fund and coin ..... $ 2,725,495,243 71
Decrease in Debt.
Decrease of the public debt during the past month ..... $ 1,393,656 51
Decrease since March 1st, 1869 ..... 64,535,076 06

IMPORTANT SUPREME COURT DECISION.

In the Supreme Court to-day an opinion was delivered by Chief Justice Chase in the case of Theorington vs. Smith & Hardy, in which the Court decided that a promissory note given in payment for property purchased at Montgomery, Alabama, in 1864, when the authority of the United States was excluded from that part of the State, and the only currency in use was Confederate treasury notes, is payable in Confederate bills, and the United States courts possess no power to enforce the same. The Court also ruled that contracts stipulating for payments in that currency cannot be regarded as made in aid of foreign invasion, as in like one case, or of domestic insurrection is the other. They have no necessary relations to the hostile governments. Whether invading or insurgent, they are transactions in the ordinary course of civil society, and though they may indirectly and remotely promote the success of the unlawful government, are without blame, except when proved to have been entered into with actual intent to further the invasion or insurrection.

"GRATUITOUS CEREMONY" REFUTED.

The following has been furnished from the Legation of the Argentine Republic in this city: "A report having been published in several of the leading journals of this country in which the name and facts of General McMahon, late United States minister to Paraguay, are invoked to assure the American people that the atrocities of Lopez, the Paraguayan dictator, not only do not exceed, but cannot even compare with those committed by the Generals commanding the allied forces of Brazil, Argentine and Oriental, I am authorized by the Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the Argentine Republic to this country, to protest against that gratuitous calumny, covered as it is by the anonymous publication of private letters of officers of the Argentine army of whose late and present commander-in-chief I am a close relative. Signed, B. Mitere Y. Verdia, of the Argentine Legation."

AMERICAN UNION ACADEMY.

The American Union Academy of Literature, Science and Art completed its organization this evening. Its membership includes many of the most eminent men of learning in this community. Dr. John W. Draper, of the New York University, was unanimously elected President, and has accepted. The Vice Presidents are Judge Casey, of the Court of Claims, Rev. Dr. Sampson, President of Columbia College, and Judge J. W. Barlow, formerly of Ohio. A. R. Spafford, Librarian of the Congressional Library, was chosen Corresponding Secretary, and W. D. Gallagher, formerly a journalist of Cincinnati, Recording Secretary. The Academy is formed on the most liberal principles without restriction as to the number of members. Its general object and scope it is designed to serve the purpose and accomplish the usefulness attained by the French Academy.

COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

The Commissioners of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads have made their report to the Secretary of the Interior. In concluding, they desire to state that both companies are doing a large amount of work on their respective roads, and that by the work bringing them nearer to the standard required by law. This great line, the value of which to the country is inestimable, and in which every citizen should feel a pride, has been built in about half the time allowed by Congress, and is now a good and reliable means of communication between Omaha and Sacramento—well equipped and fully prepared to carry passengers and freight with safety and dispatch, comparing in this respect favorably with a majority of the first class roads in the United States.

CONSCIENCE FUND.

Treasurer Spinner will recommend in his report that the amount received and credited as conscience fund, and that received from the sale of specimen fractional currency, which is not redeemable he transferred to a sinking fund and applied to the payment of the national debt. The former is nearly $114,000 and the latter nearly $25,000.

ON DUTY.

Mr. Belknap made his appearance at the War Department at nine o'clock this morning, and the duties of office administered at ten. The officers of the army were called and introduced by General Sherman.

RECEIVED HIS INSTRUCTIONS.

Gen. Sweitzer, Supervisor of the Western District of Pennsylvania, called on Commissioner Delano to-day and received instructions relative to his new position.

APPOINTED.

J. W. Bear has been appointed special agent for the Treasury Department, station at Baltimore.

## HAVANA.

**Political Speeches not Relished—Daily Skirmishing—Wooden Cannon—Sailors for the Fleet.**

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HAVANA, November 1.—The first meeting of the Club at Casino Espanol was held on Saturday evening. Doctor Boxeres commenced to make a political speech, but the audience refused to listen, and hissed him from the tribune.

Nothing is known here of the movements of the steamers Lillian and Teaser, in addition to the accounts received from New York.

Skirmishes are of daily occurrence in the Cincovillas district.

The volunteers of Trinidad captured a number of wooden cannon which were found in some entrenchments, abandoned by the insurgents.

The Spanish war steamer Alamaza arrived to-day with sailors for the fleet.

## BOSTON.

**Destructive Fire—Why Secretary Boutwell did not Sell Gold in Boston.**

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BOSTON, November 1.—Harmony Hall, at Groton Junction, was destroyed by fire yesterday. It was occupied by Messrs. Newell & Basch's cheese factory, a confectionery, a saloon, and a fire company. Loss, $8,000; insured for $5,000.

Secretary Boutwell writes the following reason to a Boston gold broker for not selling gold here: "I have found upon inquiry that the receipts at the Boston Custom House do not exceed the payments; hence we could not sell gold in Boston without shipping it from New York, while in all other cities where gold is sold in small quantities the receipts exceed all ordinary payments in coin. Upon these facts I have declined to make sales in Boston, and incur the expense and risk of moving coin."

## CINCINNATI.

A Reprieved Convict on the Grand Jury alongside the Man he Had Robbed—Bible Banished from the Public Schools.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CINCINNATI, November 1.—When the Grand Jury of the Common Pleas Court was empannelled to-day, it was discovered that one juror had served in the State Penitentiary—another juror was the man for the robbery of whom he had been sent there. The former claimed he was reprieved. The jury was adjourned with instructions that a copy of the reprieve be produced to-morrow.

The School Board to-night held a long discussion on excluding the Bible from the schools. The following resolutions probably will pass to-night:

*Resolved*, That religious instruction, reading of religious books, including the Holy Bible, cannot be allowed in the Common Schools of Cincinnati, it being the object and intent of this rule to allow the children of parents of all sects and opinions in matters of faith and worship to enjoy alike the benefit of the Common School Fund.

*Resolved*, That so much of the regulations in the course of study and text books in intermediate and district schools as reads as follows: "Opening exercises in every department shall commence by reading a portion of the Bible by, or under direction of the teacher, and appropriate singing by the pupils," be repealed.

The Board of Education voted at midnight on the resolutions prohibiting the reading of the Bible, etc., in public schools. Carried—ayes 22, nays 15.

## LOUISVILLE

**Death of a Veteran Editor—Fatal Shooting Affray.**

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 1.—John B. Norman, the veteran editor of the New Albany, Ind., *Daily Ledger*, the oldest daily in Indiana, was suddenly stricken with apoplexy yesterday afternoon, and died in a few hours. Mr. Norman has occupied the editorial chair for a period of over twenty-two years, and was conceded to be one of the best campaign managers in the West. He was beloved by political friends and foes alike for the purity of his character and his social and moral worth. His age was forty-five.

A fatal shooting affray occurred yesterday morning at Tate's Creek, eight miles from Lexington, between Ryland Todhunter and Joseph Robinson, two neighboring farmers. It seems that some foxhunters had torn down the fences separating the farms, and Todhunter's mules entered Robinson's corn field. Enraged at the damage done his corn, Robinson shot and wounded three mules. While on his way to get a doctor Todhunter met Robinson and asked him if the mules had been shot by him. Robinson answered in the affirmative, and while endeavoring to draw a pistol Todhunter fired upon him, the shots taking effect in the abdomen and breast, from the effects of which he died soon after. Todhunter has been arrested and committed to jail.

## SAN FRANCISCO.

**Newspaper Consolidation—Railroad Completed to Oakland Ferry—Indian Murders.**

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SAN FRANCISCO, November 1.—The *Alta* and *Times* have consolidated under the name of *Alta, Californian and San Francisco Times*.

The Western Pacific Railroad is completed to Oakdale Ferry Landing, two hundred miles.

The race yesterday for one thousand dollars was won by "Neil Mowry." Time: 8 hours 59 seconds.

General Thomas' reply to Gov. Safford's letter to volunteers creates great dissatisfaction throughout Arizona. The Governor is anxious to take the field in person with three companies. The proposal has been referred to Washington. Meanwhile Indian murders and depredation continue.

**Will be Tried by Military Commission.**

(By Telegram to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NORFOLK, November 1.—Policeman Scullates, who was sent on for trial before the Corporation Court, last September, for shooting private Kelly, of the Smith of the 17th U. S. Infantry, was to-day turned over to the military authorities, in compliance with an order from Gen. Canby. He is to be tried by military commission at an early day.

**Escaped From Jail.**

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ALBANY, November 1.—A. D. Cole, a notorious desperado who created such excitement in our streets a few weeks since by shooting at the police, broke jail this afternoon and made good his escape. He was accompanied by John O'Delly, confined on a charge of burglary.

**Additional Markets by Telegraph.**

NEW YORK, November 1.—Trade is in an unsettled state to-day, owing to late arrivals of stock on all the roads. A break on the New Jersey Central threw all their stock on the other routes and overloaded them. The break will be repaired by to morrow. Hudson City is now entirely given up as a market place, and all the large stock is to be unloaded at Weehawken. Cattle number 8,280 for the week, and 4,275 to-day. They came in late, and fully 1,000 are left unsold. The cattle trade is unusually dull. The weather is softening for rain, and the dead meat market is loaded overhead. Prices ranged from 9 to 16c, averaging 13½; the top of the market may almost be called 15½c, so very few go above that as many thin cattle are on sale and there is no life whatever to the trade and a decline of 5c is the result. Ohio Shorthorns, 15c; Indiana, 7¾ cwt, brought 15@15½c, 135 Indiana, 6½ cwt, 13@14c, a lot 6¼ cwt Texans, 10c. Total sheep: 42,160 with 9,100 on sale today, nearly half of them holding over so dull is trade. Sheep are lower, selling at 3½@6½c. Lambs 6½c; a car of Ohio Shropshires sold at 4c; a car of 83 pounds at 4½c; a lot of Canada, 96 pounds, at 4c; a lot of Canada Lambs, 64 pounds, at 7½c; a lot of 84 pounds at 8c; sales of 9,000 during the week; averaged $3,53; total 18,650. Forty-six cars were received to-day, mostly for slaughtering; quiet; sold at 9½@10¾c; a car at 9½@10¾c; a car 240 pound Michigan sold at 9¾c; a car Illinois, 240 pounds, 10¾c.

NEW ORLEANS, November 1.—Cotton active; middling at 25c; sales of 66,000 bales, receipts of 5,062 bales; exports on Saturday coastwise 1,581 bales. Flour dull at $5,25@5,50, and $6 00 for superfine extra and double extra. Corn, prime white 65@66c. Bran at $1,10. Hay dull; prime at $27. Mess Pork held at 32c. Bacon; sugar cured hams at 28½c; shoulders retailing at 17¼c; clear rib sides at 20c; clear sides at 20½c. Lard dull at 18½c for tc, and 19¾@20c for keg. Sugar quiet; centrifugal 12½c; fair to prime 13¾@14¾c. Molasses centrifugal 65@75c; prime 80@85c; choice 85@90c. Whiskey dull and lower; western rectified at $1,23@1,24. Coffee quiet and firm, prime 16¾@17c; fair 15½@ 15¾c. Gold at 128¾. Sterling at 30½. New York sight exchange buying at par.

ALBANY, Nov. 1.—Beeves: the supply is over 500 head short of last week, and in excess of the demand; the average quality is poorer than last week; Ohio and Kentucky steers sold at 7@9½c decline; the highest price realized was 8¾c for Kentucky steers; good Ohio brought 8¼@8½c, and that was considered the top of the list; the greatest depression was felt in medium grades, which show a decline of ¼@1c, and common, which fell off 1¼@1¾c. Sheep and Lambs very dull, with a decline 1c; the market is overstocked; sales of Sheep at 3½@5c and Lambs 6½@7¾c. Hogs firm, with a steady demand; receipts small; sales of Michigan at 9¼@10c; Illinois 10¼@ 11c; the latter for choice heavy.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—At open board in the afternoon corn was firmer, selling at 65½@67c, seller for the first half, and 66¾@67c cash, seller for month offered at 66c. Wheat quiet, with light sales of No. 2 spring at 91¾c seller, to 93c buyer for the month; cash nominal at 91¾@ 92c. Oats quiet at 37c, seller for month. In the evening markets quiet, with limited sales of wheat at 91¾@91¾c, seller for month. Corn closed dull at 66c, seller for first half.

BUFFALO, November 1.—Flour neglected. Wheat very dull at $1,10; bid for No. 2, milwaukee club held at $1,12, sales of 7000 bushels; amber michigan, sales of 115,000, white Kentucky at $1,50. Corn dull; asking 78@80c. Oats stronger; sales of 14,500 bushels, No. 2 western at 40½c, and sales of 14,500 bushels at 51c. Rye neglected. Barley nominal; quoted at $1,08 @1,15. Other articles unchanged.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 1.—Cotton: low middling 25½c and good ordinary 23c. Wheat: red $1,05, amber $1,15 and white $1,20. Rye $1. Corn $1,10. Oats 65c. Barley $1,25. Flour, $5@7 for superfine to fancy. Bacon: sides 20c, hams 22c and shoulders 17½c. Laid 20c.

OSWEGO, November 1.—Flour steady and in good demand: sales 2,600 bbls. Wheat quiet. Corn dull: small lots No. 1 at 90c. Barley lower: 2,200 bush Bay Quinte at $1,26.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 1.—Flour heavy: sales for export firm at $4,37½@ 5,25. Wheat weak $1,50@1,60. Legal Tenders 77½.

## BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Stephen C. Miller, editor of the Pulaski *Democrat*, died Sunday.

—Captain Stephen Cowell, of the revenue cutter Chase, died at Ogdensburg on Sunday.

—Sir Richard Grosvenor, the Marquis of Westminster, England, died Monday, aged seventy-four years.

—Governor Walker, of Virginia, has designated the 18th of November as Thanksgiving Day in Virginia.

—The decision of the United States Commissioner in the case of the officers of the Cuba is regarded as very favorable to the Cuban cause. The Spanish Minister is disgusted and the spies from New York have gone home.

—News has been received from Fort Fetterman reporting that three soldiers, while out hunting, twelve miles from Fort Fetterman, were surprised by about thirty Indians and two of them killed. Their bodies have since been recovered.

—The snow storm which began on Friday, at Bangor, Maine, continued through Saturday, and was very severe. At Lincoln, eighteen inches fell; at Moorhead Lake and down in Piscataquis county one foot. Sleighs left Dexter on runners.

—An Omaha dispatch says: Parties from Salt Lake reports that several Mormon dignitaries connected with Zion's Co-Operative Association have been publicly excommunicated by the Mormon Church. Considerable excitement prevailed among the friends.

—The safe of the American Express Company, on board the steamer Andy Johnson, bound north, was robbed early Sunday morning, of about $2,500. The key of

# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

TUESDAY, NOV. 2, 1869.


MORE REBELLION, at Salt Lake, against the Mormon despotism? Young has just "cut off" a number of high dignitaries in the church, who dispute his regular authority. These instances will multiply and with decided results, ere long.

MARYLAND has also a Legislature to elect to-day, that is to say, twelve Senators and a new House of Delegates. A State Controller and county officers are to be chosen. The Republicans have nominated full tickets in most of the counties.

THE *Tablet* (organ of Archbishop McCloskey), with reference to Father Hyacinthe says: "We have no hostile feeling toward him personally; we are in no sense of the word his enemy, and we only pray that he may not be an enemy to himself. His present position is illogical and untenable, and he cannot maintain it. He must retrace his footsteps, or go further."

The *Tablet* is right. Halting between two opinions is like standing upon slippery ground—sure to end in a fall. Which way? is the question.

SINCE the opposition talk of contesting the election of Governor GEARY, the little game would have a more promising look for them, if they would cease their mutual accusations of treachery and venality, and their general criticisms upon the palpable unpopularity of their late candidate. Either a good nominee was unfairly beaten, or a bad one has met his just fate in a legitimate canvass. Gentlemen! pray take one view or the other, and stick to it!

THE C. W. & Z. Railway, extending from Louisville to Morrow, a short distance east of Cincinnati, has been ordered to be sold on the 26th inst. It will be purchased by the Pennsylvania and Pan Handle companies, who are likely to proceed in completing the short connection from Dresden to Louisville at once. Throughout Southern Ohio, a deep interest has been awakened in the development of the policy of those companies, looking toward a Southern railway line, leading from the C. W. & Z. at Lancaster, to the Ohio and thence down through Eastern Kentucky. The early transfer of the latter road into Pennsylvania hands, is an essential feature in the programme. It is a signal mark of the general public confidence in the wisdom, ability and vast resources of our great railway corporation, that its entrance in this way into the railway field of Southern Ohio seems to have revivified the entire region, which is all agog with brilliant projects and golden expectations based thereon.

A proposition from the owners of the railway from Hudson, O., to Millersburg, to transfer the same to the new "Pittsburgh, Mt. Vernon & Columbus Railway Company" upon certain conditions, "the most important of which is that the sum of $165,000 shall be raised to prepare the road-bed from Millersburg to Mt. Vernon," has been accepted by the new Company, and the required sum subscribed. It seems now certain that the read will be built.

### MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

Every tax-payer who resides within the boundaries of a city or borough understands full well that by far the larger part of all his contributions for governmental purposes are exacted for municipal expenses. In cities, and about in proportion to their magnitude, are the local levies ordinarily heavier than in boroughs. This is measurably natural, and so inevitable. At best, cities are costly luxuries, and they who enjoy the opportunities for the acquisition of fame and influence, pleasure and wealth, which they afford, must incur the liability of promoting order, cleanliness and prosperity therein. Charges for these ends cannot be reduced to the standard prevailing in agricultural or even in mineral districts. In some respects a comparatively lavish expenditure for public objects is an advantage to a city, provided the outlay is wisely directed. Whatever tends to render residence in a particular place either pleasant or profitable, may be regarded within reasonable limits, as worth all it costs. This is a fact which the mass of people in some towns, and many in all, are slow to perceive and accept in its proper bearings. With these people the prevailing idea is that all, or nearly all, public expenditure is waste or pillage, and hence they regard as the best administrators those who stop improvement and cut down taxes. "There is that withholdeth more than is mete, but it leadeth to poverty." Illustrations of this truth are found abundantly in these twin cities. They have been regarded as good places in which to make money, but bad ones in which to stay and enjoy competencies after they have been acquired.

Streets, sewerage, street lights, police-water, schools, fire engines, markets, record houses, council rooms, parks, and the like, are absolutely indispensable to cities, and cannot be had without large sums of money. The best are generally the cheapest in the long run. All these can only be had at the common expense. They who own the property, do the business, and make the gains, in the particular vicinage, must foot the bills. There is no effectual escape but in clearing out. Partial escape may be had by low valuations or false returns, but these dishonest expedients only shift the burdens from some shoulders to others.

But after all this is said and admitted it remains true, as every payer of municipal taxes comprehends, that local taxes are grievous to be borne. They are not only heavy, but steadily increase, with no prospect of abatement. Each year brings a new project and fresh burdens, just as in the economy of a household. The rate of taxation is increased, great loans are negotiated, which finally repel new comers and drive away old ones.

Nor is this all, nor the worst. In many cities public improvements are notoriously jobs of the most flagrant description, in the hands of those who manage them, ostensibly in the public interest. Instances are adduced in which improvements have actually cost four times as much as private individuals would have paid for the same material and work. So far has this profligacy reached that it has become common to regard all public enterprises as jobs, designed quite as much to enrich officials as to promote the public good. Nor are cases wanting in which persons who are comparatively scrupulous in their private transactions have practically held "the public to be a goose which the sharpest had a right to pluck." General imputations of dishonesty have gone so far that many upright and sensitive men refuse to be connected with public affairs. Grant that much of this detraction has no better foundation than suspicion, and it still must be confessed that the prevalence of these suspicions is not without reason.

Among men who have given this matter the calmest and yet the most earnest consideration, it is held to be desirable to fix a definite limit to which taxation for municipal purposes may go, including the right of contracting indebtedness. It has, indeed, been suggested that this limitation should be subject in each case to the judgment of the voters, expressed at a general or special election; but there are serious objections to this condition, among them this, that by far the larger part of the voters in cities are not taxpayers to any considerable extent. All experience shows that there is a constant willingness in most men to vote taxes for other people to pay. While it is true that property, and the ability to acquire property, are justly liable to taxation, it is a dictate of common sense and common honesty that public levies should not be left to passions and caprices that spring up suddenly and quickly subside, but should be regulated by pre-determined rule. The tendency in this direction has been increased by the facility with which the Legislature has been induced to sanction special levies for municipal purposes.

In defining a limit to which local taxation should go, we would not be governed by parsimony, but by a just examination of all the essential facts, allowing each its due weight; endeavoring at the same time to provide such safeguards for special municipal disbursements as would subvert the power of rings and ensure fidelity and economy.

The reader will not fail to perceive that the evils to which allusions have here been made, are largely the product of special legislation, which we argued, the other day, it was most desirable to cut up, root and branch, by a constitutional amendment.

### PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

How much education ought the State to extend to children and youth growing up within its borders? This is a question that, sooner or later, will be looked squarely in the face by the great mass of tax-payers as well as by those who make politics, as a science, a careful study. We cannot do more, just now, than throw out a few hints that may go toward the solution of the problem.

In each nation the system of public instruction established therein should comport with the nature of the Government; and this is witnessed almost invariably. In Great Britain the government is oligarchic; the few rule in the name of a Queen, for their own benefit, at the expense of the many. The educational system conforms very nearly to the character of the government. Oxford, Cambridge, and other seats of elegant and exact learning, are munificently endowed, while common schools, in the proper sense of the name, are few. The design of the educational system is to furnish forth the nobility and gentry. In Rome, the government is theocratic; in the name of God, by priests, at the cost of the whole. The chief ruler is a priest, and most of the subordinate rulers are priests. No place outside the church is worth much. The educational system conforms to this idea. The colleges in which priests are trained are well endowed and sustained, and admirably answer the end for which they were designed. Russia is a military government. Power runs in the name of the Czar, at the cost of all. The educational system is adapted to produce soldiers, a few to command, and the many to obey.

In none of these cases, or in other analagous ones, will it do to say that Government is unmindful of its main duty. The Government is simply true to the cardinal principle on which it is founded. For it to proceed on a different basis would be to run the most serious risk of subversion. Prussia and some other monarchies are trying what may be called the democratic education of the people, but with such accompaniments as seem conducive to the established political order. How this arrangement will succeed, it is easy to forecast. In the long run, and at no great distance ahead, popular education will produce its legitimate fruits. Freedom of thought in certain directions will lead to freedom in all other directions. The monarchical or theocratical government that concedes actual popular education may endeavor as much as it will, to find in it a support, but the final result will not correspond to the expectation. The democratic education of the people means democracy, and can mean nothing else, just as the oligarchic means aristocracy and nothing besides.

The government of the United States is based upon the popular will. The democratic education of the people comports with it, and no other system of education does. This system requires the instruction of each, for his or her own benefit, at the expense of all. And here the question recurs, with which we set out, how much education, under the democratic system, ought government to provide for? Some say, education from the lowest or most primary to the highest or most recondite departments. These have not stopped to discriminate wisely. Others place the limit between the two extremes indicated, but above rather than below the middle, but clearly without exactness or maturity of conception.

Under a democracy so much education should be furnished to all at the general cost as the mass of children and youth have time to take on—and no more. The education of the few, in the higher branches, at the expense of the whole, is not democratic but aristocratic. We do not see how these distinctions can be obliterated.

At what period of life, on the average, must the rudimental instruction of boys and girls cease? Every person of observation understands that, as a rule, boys and girls, at or about fourteen, have to go to work either to earn a living, or to qualify themselves, by obtaining a knowledge of some craft or calling, to gain a subsistence. This, then, would appear to be the period at which the public educational system should stop. What can well be put into a course reaching that far, and no farther, should be put in, and nothing else. Of course, it is every way desirable that a considerable number in proportion to the whole shall have superior advantages for mental training; but it seems to us that this should be at private cost. The public can reasonably be required to furnish only what the masses need and have opportunity to improve.

Reading, writing and arithmetic are the three great educational tools. Whoever is thoroughly master of these has a good preliminary outfit. By these the vestibule of the temple of knowledge is gained, and from thence the possessor may go whithersoever he will. All the rest is at his own option.

One serious defect of the existing educational practice is that the three primal sciences are not taught with the exactness they should be. Few graduates, either from the common or higher schools, are so completely master of them as to find them a pleasant possession. Not a few graduates of colleges are sadly deficient in the most essential branches of an English education. Indeed, he among them who can prepare a manuscript on any subject, fit to go into a printer's hands, is an exception, as we know from long and wide experience. This comes from laying in haste and superficially the foundations of knowledge. Too much eagerness is evinced, both by pupils and teachers, to get into the higher branches, while as yet little is known accurately of the lower. Indeed, many teachers are none too well grounded in the rudimental sciences, and hence are not unwilling to humor the desire of the pupils to move on rapidly.

Let us repeat; the current tendency is to something much beyond that which is included in the democratic education of the people. Hence, the educational system has become very expensive to the taxpayers, and there are as yet no signs that the increase has reached its maximum.

Another defect of the present system consists in that the instruction afforded is not obligatory. All children, between certain ages, ought to be required by law to attend school, not only for their own good, but for the general welfare. A democracy cannot rest securely on ignorance. All who take part in the government ought to be so educated as to apprehend, with a reasonable degree of accuracy, their duties and obligations. Besides, an educated man, simply as a producing machine, is of higher value to himself, his family, and the nation, than an uninstructed one. Boys who do not go to school almost invariably join the dangerous classes, and so create a need for a strongly repressive government, which is always prejudicial to the idea of democracy.

We commend these considerations especially to those who are officially concerned, in any way, in public instruction.

WE OCCASIONALLY see paragraphs in the papers which it would do no harm to reflect upon; for example, those who complain if they have beef when they had looked for broiled crops, might ponder advantageously upon the last words of an old match pedlar who *died in New York city of* STARVATION the other day. With his dying breath he consoled himself by saying, "Ah! but I shall have plenty in Heaven." Are there not people in our own cities too proud to beg, too honest to steal, who are dying, starving, with no other comfort but that old man's hope?

THE abolition of the franking privilege and of the letter-box delivery will be asked for in the Annual Report of the Postmaster General. The first request is a timely one, and if a popular vote were to be had upon the subject, would doubtless be granted by a large majority, but the second has its inconvenience, and newspaper men and other night workers can not afford to postpone the receipt of their mails until the next morning. As a general thing, we believe the substitution of carriers for boxes would be popular after the novelty of the change wore off, but in particular cases it would be excessively inconvenient, and the needful exceptions should be made in the Postmaster general's new report.

TO THE PUBLIC LIBRARY in Melbourne, Amsterdam, all persons are admitted, provided they have clean hands, and in order to facilitate matters an ante-room is provided with water, soap and towels. We commend this regulation to the consideration of the Mercantile Library Association here. The pecuniary outlay necessary for a constant and ample supply of the necessary articles for ablution, would not be insignificant in our dingy city, but it would probably be amply justified by the improved appearance of the books and periodicals, to say nothing of the amount of dirt which would be absorbed by the water instead of by the paint and wood work of the new Library building. If such a regulation is a good one at all, there is no place where it would be better to adopt it than in Pittsburgh.

FEW SCIENCES have advanced with such bold and rapid strides as that of engineering. When the Thames tunnel was built it was considered one of the wonders of the world. So, when the suspension bridge at Fairmount Park was stretched across the Schuylkill, it was regarded as a wonderful triumph of art. It is only a few years since these undertakings were completed, yet they are already insignificant when compared with the more modern triumphs of the engineer. The water tunnel at Chicago, the suspension bridges over the Ohio and Allegheny, the bridging of the Mississippi at St, Louis, and the stupendous proposition so soon to be carried out, for a wire bridge at New York, are all wonderful results of this progress, which lead us to reflect upon the marvellous triumphs of this science yet to come.

FATHER PROUT was an ardent advocate of the principles of protection in England. He once said, with much truth, that if the Free Traders were consistent and successful they would abolish quarantines, the patent laws and copy-rights. We have already called attention to the glaring inconsistency of an author who advocates free trade for every other article but an international protection law for books; yet this sight can be witnessed constantly now since the New York importers and their English customers have decided upon making a vigorous campaign against the material interests of the country. Consistency is a jewel which they do not possess. These men who want to protect books and nothing else are certain to protest against other "special legislation." To follow out Prout's idea, if they advocate the killing of the industries of the country, they might as well also insist on the free introduction of cholera and other plagues, which would perhaps slay the people faster and with greater agonies than could be done by gradual starvation.

AN IDEA formerly prevailed in Louisiana that if gambling were legalized and made public, it would not be patronized, because of its very publicity—just as a shop is especialy safe from thieves when it has no shutters and is kept open to the public gaze all night. This theroy was put into practice. The Louisiana Legislature authorized the license of Gambling-houses, numbers of which immediately appeared in New Orleans and the result was anxiously watched for by the staid portion of the community. Young men and old ones too seemed to be very careless indeed of what the public thought of them, and kept these places thronged from dewy eve till morn, while hundreds of persons who would not have discovered the carefully concealed dens, —such as abound in this city—were attracted into them when they blazed out with brilliant lights. The pretty little idea of people being ashamed to gamble in public has been thus torpedoed and now the respectable portion of the community is petitioning for a repeal of the law which licenses so much license.

A RENOWNED SWEDISH CHEMIST, professor at the University of Upsala, announces that he has discovered a method of putting to sleep, or, as Edmond About would say, dessicating living animals, and, after keeping them in this state for any length of time, bringing them back to actual life again. He has experimented on a snake for the past ten years, and gives it two years of death at a time. When devitalized the serpent becomes hard and brittle as glass, but seems to enjoy his repeated returns to life. The chemist has petitioned his government for permission to experiment upon a condemned criminal, and now awaits an answer. "The man with a broken ear" may become an actual and commonplace occurrence yet. One of the most singular assertions of this discoverer is, that those Egyptian mummies from which the vital parts were not removed, were never actually dead, but were merely awaiting a revival, the necessary secret for which has been lost. So that the pyramids may have been erected as safe places to preserve the Pharaohs from being broken to pieces while taking a short rest from the cares of life.

AN anecdote is told of a former Emperor of China, to the effect that walking by the side of a wheat field, he saw a stalk of wheat much larger and riper than the rest of the field, and that he plucked it and saved the grains to be sowed, and from it derived a variety of wheat much earlier and more prolific than the wheat in common use, and thus conferred a great benefit upon his people. When wheat is sown in drills, we can easily pass through the field and cut into a basket the heads that are the plumpest and first ripe, and beat out the grains for seed. In a day's time a careful man might thus collect several pecks of seed wheat, that would be as much better than the average of the field as the ears of corn that we select for seed are better than the average corn of the corn crop.

## FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

### DOMESTIC RECIPES.

*A Gargle*—A gargle, made by dissolving a tablespoonful of common salt in half a tumbler of water, has been found by trial to be an excellent remedy for dry, hacking coughs, and the other throat difficulties that prevail at this season of the year. As it is harmless, it would be well to give it a trial.

*To Make Ink.*—To make ink, take extract of logwood one half ounce, bi-chromate of potash ten grains, copperas five grains, gum Arabic the size of two peas. Dissolve in a quart of rain water; when cool, put in clean bottles, and leave uncorked for a week or so, as exposure to the air is indispensable.

*Chowchow.*—Two quarts of green tomatoes, two quarts of white onions, one dozen green peppers, one dozen green cucumbers, one large head of cabbage, chop fine. Season with mustard and celery to suit the taste. Cover with the best cider vinegar. Boil two hours slowly, continually stirring. As soon as you take it from the stove, add two tablespoonfuls of salad oil. Cover tight and keep in a cool place.

*To Clean Your Hair.*—To clean your hair and head, beat up the yolk of an egg; rub it all through the hair, wash and rinse in warm, soft water; dry with a towel as much as possible. Avoid going out before the hair is thoroughly dry, as you will be likely to take cold. Ammonia is also very good to cleanse the hair, and hair brushes. A teaspoonful of liquid ammonia in a pint of warm water is a proper proportion. Add a little soap, wash the hair, and rinse well in clear, warm water. When dry, brush ten minutes, and dry with some clean, soft oil.

*To Drive away Roaches and Ants.*—Take powdered borox and scatter wherever the cockroaches most frequent, and they will disappear directly. A safe and efficacious remedy for a most annoying vermin. Ants can be driven out of cupboards if lumps of camphor are scattered about them. Ants object to strong scents, and in tropical climates are prevented from entering the rooms by powerful scented oils and gums. A large sponge can be sprinkled with sugar and laid upon shelves where ants are numerous, the next morning plunge the sponge quickly into boiling water, and most of the intruders will be destroyed. Then scatter camphor and you will have no trouble.

*Medicinal Properties of Eggs.*—The white of an egg has proved of late the most efficacious remedy for burns. Seven or eight successful applications of this substance soothes pain and effectually excludes the burned parts from the air. This simple remedy seems preferable to collodion or even cotton. Extraordinary stories are told of the healing properties of a new oil which is easily made from the yolk of hens' eggs. The eggs are first boiled hard, and the yolks are then removed, crushed and placed over a fire, where they are carefully stirred until the whole substance is just on the point of catching fire, when the oil separates and may be poured off. One yolk will yield nearly two teaspoonfuls of oil. It is in general use among the colonists of South Russia as a means of curing cuts, bruises and scratches.

*Corn and Hogs.*—From carefully conducted experiments by different persons, it has been ascertained that one bushel of corn will make a little over 10½ pounds of pork—gross. Taking the results as a basis, the following deductions are made, which all our farmers would do well to lay up for a convenient reference. That

When corn costs 12½ cents per bushel pork costs 1½ cents per pound.
When corn costs 17 cents per bushel, pork costs 2 cents per pound.
When corn costs 25 cents per bushel, pork costs 3 cents per pound.
When corn costs 33 cents per bushel, pork costs 4 cents per pound.
When corn costs 50 cents per bushel, pork costs 5 cents per pound.

The following statements show what the farmer realizes on his corn when in the form of pork.

When pork sells for 3 cents per pound, it brings 25 cents per bushel in corn.
When pork sells for 4 cents per pound, it brings 33 cents per bushel in corn.
When pork sells for 5 cents per pound, it brings 45 cents per bushel in corn.—*Ex.*

*How to Save Girdled Fruit Trees.*—A correspondent of the Nashua *Telegraph* says Mr. Lemuel Town, of that place, practices successfully a method of his own invention for saving girdled trees. His method, which was first applied to a fruit tree in his own garden in Milford, is to graft five or six scions as large round as a goose quill and long enough to reach over the girdled place, into the tree. The live bark is first notched above and below the girdle, the sprouts sprung into place and the ends fastened with wax. These scions grow rapidly and in time spread over the whole girdled surface. Two thrifty apple trees standing upon the premises of Mr. Samuel B. Weston, on Temple street, in Nashua, were completely girdled by mice eighteen years ago, one of them having the bark taken off over a foot in width on one side, and were saved in the above manner by Mr. Town, and they are still in good bearing condition.

*Mulching with Dry Hands.*—I believe that much of the milk gets tainted with noxious or bad odors before it reaches the pail. Some persons, and hired help especially, have a habit of wetting their fingers with the milk once in a while, and then wetting the cow's teats, as they say, to make them milk easier. Now, this wetting process causes much foul stuff to drop from their hands or the teats into the pail while milking. This is all wrong; cows can be milked as easy with dry hands as wet ones. I have been in the habit of milking cows; and although I have met with some hard milkers that require their teats to be softened in order to draw the milk, I have generally found it both easier and pleasant to milk with dry hands. If the teats are dirty, the udder should be washed with tepid water and allowed to dry before milking; and if the teats are very hard and tough, the cow had better be turned into beef, or kept to raise calves.

*The Hop Crop.*—The Green Bay *Advocate* says: "We gather from our exchanges that the hop crop in this State will be better than last year. In some places it is damaged by lice, but the destruction is confined to limited localities. In some places the picking has commenced, but generally the crop will not be ready for picking until the latter part of this week. At Baraboo and elsewhere growers are uncertain whether the prices will justify the expense of picking and baling, and unless some assurance is given of remunerative prices, the crop of many yards will be allowed to perish on the vines. At Kilbourn City 15 cents per pound has been offered for prime new hops."

MANY farmers have an erroneous notion in regard to the destruction of weeds on grass lands. The impression prevails that the only way of getting rid of weeds is to break up and thoroughly cultivate the ground in hoed crops. This is not always the convenient, or even desirable, way for in many cases it cannot be done without breaking up the herd or dairy, while some uneven surfaces cannot be plowed. There is another way of killing weeds, such as the daisy and that class of plants, by the liberal use of manure and grass seed. We have eradicated white daisy in several instances by simply applying farm yard dung and plaster, and strewing the ground with clover. Establish your clover upon the soil and feed it until it is luxuriant, and it just lays hold of the daisy and other weeds and chokes the life out of them.

THE cabbage worm, of which so much complaint is made in various parts of New England, is said by Mr. S. H. Scudder, of the Natural History Rooms, Boston, to be *Pieris rapa*—an English importation, which is spreading very rapidly. He has received it from Northern New Jersey, and complaints of its ravages are made in Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire and Massachusetts. Mr. Scudder says, in the *New England Farmer*, that it produces two broods a year, one in May and the other in July. The butterflies are of feeble flight and can be easily taken in a scoop net.

WHEN board fences become old and the boards begin to come off, nail upright facing strips upon them against each post, and the boards will be held to their places and the fence last several years longer. Always set a post fence over a ditch, or near a good drainage, and the post will always remain dry and will last many years longer than those standing in wet sub soil.

IF a horse is at all inclined to kick in harness, listen to no excuse made for his having done so. He may go quietly for a week, month or year; but unless he is a mere inexperienced colt, kick again he will, so sure as he is a horse. If, after knowing what harness means, a horse kicks, he is not to be radically cured of the propensity; believe no breaker who promises to take it out of him.

GEORGE W. BARDWELL, South Deerfield, Mass., has gathered, this fall, nine barrels of Northern Spy apples from a tree which had bore no fruit for seventeen years. Instead of cutting it down last spring, as he had intended, he plowed around and under it, and spread a barrel of ashes on the soil.

THE kitchen is more important than the parlor. It should be kept perfectly clean, well lighted, properly ventilated, and supplied with necessary conveniences. Dry wood and a brisk fire, and an abundant supply of soft water, will greatly facilitate the labor of housewife or servants.

THE question has been asked whether apples should be shipped long distances in tight or ventilated barrels. Shippers of experience replied that the fruit, after it is put in barrel dry, should be allowed to sweat before heading; and, after heading, holes should be bored in the heads and sides for ventilation.

INDIANA says its crop of corn, acorns, &c., this year, is too much for its hogs. They seem discouraged when they contemplate the vast amount they have got to eat.

THE *Rural New Yorker* recommends mixing wheat that has a musty smell with slaked lime. It says the lime will sweeten it, and not injure the grain.

THE Nova Scotia papers state that the crops in that country have been more than the average, and have been secured in the best possible condition.

FARMERS near the seashore in Maine have found that fish make as good feed for sheep as hay, and that one fish makes a full meal for a sheep.

REMOVE all straw and grass from around the trunks of fruit trees before snow falls.

THE price of lands in some portions of Alabama has advanced 100 per cent. in two years.

CORN sells at a higher price than wheat in some parts of Indiana.


### THOU BRINGEST ME LIFE—LUNG-WORT.

One of the truest and most suggestive ideas can be obtained from the caption at the head of this article; for of all diseases which impair human health and shorten human life, none are more prevalent than those which affect the lungs and pulmonary tissues. Whether we regard lung diseases in the light of a merely slight cough, which is but the fore-runner of a more serious malady, or as a deep lesion corroding and dissolving the pulmonary structure, it is always pregnant with evil and foreboding of disaster, in no class of maladies should the physician or the friends and family of the patient be more seriously forewarned than in those of the lungs, for it is in them that early and efficient treatment is most desirable, and it is then that danger can be warded off and a cure effected. In DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE you have a medicine of the greatest value in all these conditions. An alterative, a tonic, a nutrient and resolvent, succoring nature and sustaining the recuperative powers of the system. Its beautiful workings, in harmony with the regular functions, can be readily observed by the use of one or two bottles: it will soon break up the chain of morbid sympathies that disturb the harmonious workings of the animal economy. The harrassing cough, the painful respiration, the sputum streaked with blood, will soon give place to the normal and proper workings of health and vigor.

An aggregated experience of over thirty years has enabled Dr. Keyser, in the compounding of his LUNG CURE, to give new hope to the consumptive invalid and at the same time speedy relief in those now prevalent, catarrhal and throat affections, so distressing in their effects and so almost certainly fatal in their tendencies, unless cured by some appropriate remedy. DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE is so thorough and efficient, that any one who has ever used it, will never be without it in the house. It will often cure when everything else fails, and in simple cases will cure oftentimes in a few days.

The attention of patients, as well as medical men is respectfully invited to this new and valuable addition to the pharmacy of the country.

DR. KEYSER may be consulted every day until 1 o'clock P. M. at his Great Medicine Store, 107 Liberty street, and from 6 to 6 and 7 to 9 at night.

### THE GREAT VITALIZER.

This title may be fairly given to a restorative which has taken precedence of all other tonic and alterative preparations for a period of nearly twenty years. During that long interval HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS may be truly said to have grown into popularity. Many preparations have been got up to compete with it, but they have all fallen into its wake or sunk into oblivion for want of patronage. From the first, this now world-renowned Vegetable Tonic has been both judiciously and financially successful. Every year has added to the number of its friends, and the demand for it, based solely upon the experimental proofs of its excellence as a preventive and curative, seems to have no assignable limit. The medical profession mention and approve its use, and it is now at the head of a class of medicines to which it belongs, the admitted, undisputed SOVEREIGN TONIC OF THE AGE. The statistics of the United States Revenue Department will verify the statement that it stands alone and unapproached in the magnitude of its sales as compared with those of any other proprietary remedy advertised on this side of the Atlantic.

THE EXPLANATION of this fact may be comprised in a few words. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is at once the purest, the safest and the most potent of all vegetable tonics, and the best antidote to every variety of malarious disease. Hence it is especially adapted to the present season of chilling dews and raw, boisterous vapors.

### FRUIT CAN TOPS.

SELF LABELING
FRUIT-CAN TOP.
COLLINS & WRIGHT,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

We are now prepared to supply Tinners and Potters. It is perfect, simple, and as cheap as the plain top, having the names of the various fruits stamped upon the cover, radiating from the center, and an index or pointer stamped upon the top of the can.

**It is Clearly, Distinctly and Permanently LABELED,**

by merely placing the name of the fruit the can contains opposite the pointer and sealing in the customary manner. No preserver of fruit or good housekeeper will use any other after once seeing it. mh26


## NOTICES.

**NOTICE.**

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the

**JONES FERRY COMPANY**

Will be held at the office of A. D. SMITH & Bro., No. 94 Water street, on MONDAY, November 8th, at 11 o'clock, at which time and place an Election for Directors will be held, and such other business transacted as may come before the meeting. W. M. HERSH,
Secretary.

OFFICE WESTERN INSURANCE CO., PITTSBURGH, Oct 28, 1869. oc28:td

**AN ELECTION for THIRTEEN DIRECTORS**

To serve for the ensuing year, will be held at THE OFFICE,

**No. 92 Water Street,**

On TUESDAY, 9th day of November Next,

Between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

oc28:s46 WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

**DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The** Directors of the Sharpsburg and Lawrenceville Bridge Company have this day declared a dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.

for the last six months, payable at the office of the Treasurer in Sharpsburg forthwith.

JNO. REED, Treasurer.

SHARPSBURG, Oct. 7, 1869. oc13:g71


## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**GREAT REDUCTION IN Prices**

PREPARATORY TO GOING EAST FOR OUR

Christmas Stock!

We offer all our goods on hand at greatly reduced prices, to make room for new stock. Persons wishing anything in our line will do well to give us a call.

**WATTLES & SHEAFER,**
101 FIFTH AVENUE, above Smithfield street.
oc30

**RARE AND FASHIONABLE CONFECTIONS**

*FOR PRESENTS.*

**GEO. BEAVEN,**

114 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny City.

**SEVEN YEARS' CREDIT will** be given on a good brick dwelling house of 2 stories, pressed brick front, new and in good order, six rooms and cellar, hydrant, well, pump, etc. Also a frame and brick house of four rooms and lot 60 feet front by 100 deep, to an alley. Apply to

S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
39 Sixth Avenue.
oc27

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30.**

Opened To-day, at

**WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,**

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

NEW ASSORTMENT OF

**Dress Goods.**

AT 25 CENTS,

Double Width Alpacas and Poplins.

AT 50 CENTS,

DOUBLE WIDTH

**AMERICAN POPLINS.**

All colors—the most decided bargains of the season.

BLACK, BROWN AND GOLD MIXED

**WATERPROOF CLOTH.**

Chinchilla and Beaver Cloakings.

AT $1,00,

BLACK AND BROWN

**Waterproof Cloth.**

Heavy Barred Country Flannels,
Fine Shirting Flannels,
White and Colored Flannels,
Woolen Sheeting,
White Country Blankets,
Cradle and Crib Blankets,
Grey Blankets
Heavy Colored Quilts.

Extra Bargains in Cassimeres and Jeans.

Large additions of New Goods just purchased, offered at Lowest Prices.

Wholesale and Retail,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

**CHEAP!**

AT $1.00, DARK WATERPROOF,

AT $8.50,

Wide Black Cloaking.

**VELVETS,**

Special bargains, finer grades, in Lyons Velvets at importers' prices.

AT $2 50, CHINCHILLA CLOTH,

ALL COLORS, ALL WOOL.

At 50c., Heavy Poplin Double Fold

**DRESS GOODS,**

WORTH $1.00.

**BLACK ALPACAS,**

In four different makes, heavy and elegant finish, which we retail at Wholesale Prices.

Paiseley Long and Square Shawls,

At Prices less than ever sold in this city.

**LADIES' SACQUES,**

In choice styles, all grades of material at prices much less than last year.

**$2 50, All-Wool Blankets,**

Thirty different makes, all equally as low; no house in the city sell as cheap.

25c. All-Wool Plain Flannels,
25c. Heavy Plaid Flannels,
12½c. Good Canton Flannel,
12½c. Heavy Yard Wide Sheeting,
8, 9 and 10c., Good Dark Prints,
Black Silk, Tish Poplins,
Silk Poplins, Elegant Plaids.

Large stock of NEW GOODS just received, cheap at

**E. R. GARDNER,**

West Cor. Market St. and 4th Ave.,

No. 69.

**WOOLEN DRUGGETS**

AND

**FELT CARPETS,**

1¼, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 3¼, 3½ and 3¾

*YARD WIDE.*

**BORDERED SQUARES**

Suitable for Parlors.

**DINING ROOM CRUMB CLOTHS,**

Woolen, Linen and Cotton,

AT LOWER PRICES THAN LAST SEASON

Notwithstanding the undiminished tariff on these goods.

**M'FARLAND & COLLINS,**

71 and 73 Fifth Avenue.

oc28:s&s

**THIRD ARRIVAL**

OF

**WINTER GOODS.**

**GRAY & LOGAN,**

89 Fifth Avenue, 47 Sixth Street.

*Men and Boys Clothing in the Greatest Variety,*

OVERCOATS ALL STYLES AND SIZES.

The lowest prices in the city for good substantial goods.

The up-town public are cordially invited to call in at our new store and examine stock.

GRAY & LOGAN,

89 Fifth Avenue,

47 Sixth Street.

oc26:q28

**WATCH REPAIRING**

*In All Its Branches.*

The most complex and delicate as well as more ordinary watches

CAREFULLY REPAIRED

By the

Most Experienced and Skillful Workman

in the city, Mr. WM. SCHARNKE, late with Wm. Stevenson, No. 340 Liberty street, who may now be found with

**JOHN STEVENSON'S SONS & CO.,**

**93 Market Street, Pittsburgh.**

oc25:q17

**LARGE SHIPMENTS OF ALL** kinds of fresh lake fish are received daily at Benj. Pelpress' popular fish stand, No. 45 Diamond Market, Pittsburgh, and at the Twin City Stand, Allegheny City, corner of Federal and Ohio streets. Our long experience in the business enables us to always have on hand a first class article, and can sell White Fish, Salmon, Herring, Black Bass and White Perch all at very low prices. Give us a call, we will insure a fine article. Wholesale or retail. All orders filled promptly.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30.**

Opened To-day, at

**WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,**

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

NEW ASSORTMENT OF

STRIPED & PLAID SHAWLS.

Ladies' and Children's Hats,
Ribbons and Flowers,
Whitestalk Ribbons,
Silk Scarfs and Ties,
Woolen Knit Hoods,
Striped Stockings,
Balmoral Stockings.

LADIES', CHILDREN'S AND MEN'S

Underwear,
Stockings,
Berlin and Cloth Gloves,
Handkerchiefs and Collars,
Paper Collars and Cuffs,
Kid Gloves.

Ladies' and Children's Furs.

Balmoral and Cloth Skirts,
Hoop Skirts and Corsets,
Embroideries,
Hair Switches,
Leather Satchels,
Jet Jewelry,
Shell Bracelets,
Fancy Goods.

MERCHANTS, MILLINERS,

AND BUYERS

Will Find Stock Complete

AT LOWEST PRICES,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

**DAILY ARRIVAL**

OF

**NEW GOODS.**

*Fine Silk Bows,*
*Wide Sash Ribbons,*
*Ladies' Silk Scarfs,*
*Roman Plaid Ribbons,*

EXTENSIVE LINE OF HAND KNIT GOODS.

Ladies' Wool Shawls,
Ladies' Wool Vests,
Childrens' Knit Sacques,
Infants Knit Hoods.

REVERSIBLE SATIN PLEATING.

Black Silk Fringes,

Full Line of Colors.

LADIES' AND GENTS' HOSIERY,

A Complete Line.

CHILDRENS' BALMORAL HOSIERY,

Gents' & Ladies' Underwear.

**BERLIN & CLOTH GLOVES,**

All styles of the new

Boulevard Skirts,

*Gents' White Shirts,*
*Paper Collars,*
*Handkerchiefs, Laces, &c.,*

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,

78 & 80 Market Street.

oc25

**CLOSING OUT SALE!**

Owing to the death of the Senior partner, Mr. J. M. BURCHFIELD the entire stock of goods will be sold

REGARDLESS OF COST.

*The Stock is New and Complete,*

CONSISTING OF

Silks, Black and Colored,
Alpacas, Valencia Poplins,
Irish Poplins,
Black Cloths, Cloakings,
Broche Shawls,
Plaid Shawls, Cassimeres,

And a Full Line of Domestic Goods, at

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO.'S,

52 SIXTH STREET.

oc27

**ELEGANT CARPETS.**

The latest and most beautiful designs ever shown in

**TAPESTRY OR BODY BRUSSELS.**

Just received by direct importation from England.

**DRUGGETS**

Of the latest styles in large quantities.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.

23 Fifth Avenue.

oc2

**METHODIST BOOK DEPOSITORY.**

NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!

A Little Boy's Story.
Dame Nature.
Stories from My Attic.
Improvisatore; by Hans Christian Anderson.
Great Hunts; by Victor Meunier.
Dene-Semper
Creeds; or, Supernaturals in the Bible.

FROUDE'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND, Volumes 1 and 2 ready. To be completed in 12 volumes. 12mo. Cloth. $1 25 per volume.

METHODIST 

FINANCIAL.

## AMERICAN BANK,

NO. 60 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thos. M. Marshall, John M. Murriand,
Wm. T. Hamme, Archibald Wallace,
James W. Arrott, Jas. D. Kelly,
Chas. B. Lasch, Wm. Floyd.
John Floyd,

This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business.

## GOLD,

SILVER AND COUPONS,

*Bought at Highest Prices.*

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,

Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue

## JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

## BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

☞ Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.


## FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, November 1, 1869.

The money market is actually as stringent as it has ever been in this city except on January and July settlements. The gradual shrinkage of values, the stricter surveyillance of the national banks since the last gold corner, and the general indisposition to grant any credits except short terms, causes a general contraction of the mercantile operations, and forces the banks to husband their available funds beyond a point heretofore considered necessary. In addition to the contraction here comes in at this moment a speculative excitement in the oil interests, which is the more surprising under a continued increase of production, a falling off in the home consumption, caused by the practice of greater economy, and a declining tendency of gold and exchange, to say nothing of the shrinkage in the values of all products. It appears that the bull elements of the oil interests have taken upon themselves the task of taking all the oil offered and what is likely to be offered at tempting figures, for the purpose of forcing an advance of the market. Oil being generally held in or shipped from Philadelphia, although the bona fide owners reside in New York, the bulk of the article is held there and consequently the money to carry a large stock must remain in Philadelphia. The estimates made by reliable parties give about one million dollars as the amount of money taken from Pittsburgh on the October settlements to meet expiring contracts in Philadelphia. Such a vast sum of money must naturally restrict the discounting facilities of those who relied on the banks and private money lenders, who are few in number compared with other cities of the same size. The certainity that this money and an additional sum will not return to Pittsburgh during the present month, will show a poor prospect for an easy money market for the balance of the year.

The gold market looks dull and no signs are visible that would point towards any material rise. We now realize that those persistent bears in gold who sold down the market in August and September to 131¾ had a very correct view of the condition of the financial situation, and among them we find the wealthiest, shrewdest and far seeing financiers of this country and the representatives of foreign houses. Had it not been for the rascality of a few adventurers like Fisk, Gould and others gold would now sell below 125, the same causes for a decline that existed then are not removed yet. On the contrary they are increased by the light short interest which is always the principal element for a rise. It does not follow, however, that gold must gradually go down. Sharp and quick rallies must be expected, of which only those can profit who are at headquarters. The policy of the Government must be to aim at an elevation of our greenbacks, in order to sustain and improve Government credit, since the theory of promoting it by advancing our funded debt has only cost the National Treasury about ten million of dollars, and has increased the debt that much indirectly, without accomplishing the object it was intended for.

Government securities are dull and lower in sympathy with gold, and from the large offerings of bonds by large holders, banks and savings-institutions and an indisposition to buy, whether for speculation or export. In fact the only support of the market at present are the Government purchasers.

Stocks are gradually getting lower, and approaching prices existing before the last watering mania. The receipts of all the western roads are falling off for want of freight, whilst expenses are unchanged, and capitalists still apprehend a stringent money market during the present month, when stocks would decline from 10 to 15 per cent.

Business moderately active.

Quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz: Gold, 128¾; 86 Five-Twenties, 1862, 115¾; do 1864, 113¾; do 1865, 114; do 1865, new, 114¾; do 1867, 116¼; do 1868, 116¼; Ten Forties, 107¼; Adams Express Company, 58¾; Merchants Union Express Company, 93½; American Express Company, 35; Western Union Telegraph Company, 36¾; New York Central, 184½; Pittsburgh Fort Wayne & Chicago, 89¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 26; Chicago, 89¾; Cleveland & Michigan Southern, 89½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 85¾; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 102¾; Chicago & North Western, 65½; Chicago & North Western Perferred, 83½; Erie, 29.

| EXCHANGE. | Large. | Small. |
|---|---|---|
| London, per £ | $6.50 | $8,44 |
| Paris, per franc | 25 | 26¾ |
| Berlin, thaler | 95 | 97 |
| Frankfort, florins | 63 | 56 |

Closing quotations received by James T. Brady & Co. Gold: 128¾; United States 81-'68, 1881, 119¾; Five-Twenties, 1862, 115¾; do 1864, 113¾; do 1865, 114¼; Ten-Forties, 107¾; Five-Twenties, January and July, 1865, 116¼; do. do. 1867, 116¼; do. do. 1868, 116¼; Due Compounds, —; Union Pacific Railroad, 86; Central do, do, 99; Cy. Pacific, 107¼; Lake Superior 96.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, November 1.

The Stock Exchange througout the day has presented a scene of activity and excitement strangely in contrast with the dullness and apathy which prevailed for some time past. The course of speculation turned on the consolidation of the New York Central and Hudson River, and there were alternate seasons of buoyancy and depression, with a semi panic at intervals on some of the western shares. The final result of the days operations show a heavy decline in the entire railway list, more especially the consolidated stocks and Northwestern. In Vanderbilt stocks and the Vanderbilt The announcement that the new consolidated on the stocks had been consolidated on the basis of 167 for New York Central and 85 for Hudson created no little disappointment to speculators on the "bull" side. The terms of consolidation show that Commodore Vanderbilt has pursued a more conservative course than was expected. The "bears" were not slow to improve the opportunity offered them to demoralize the "bull" speculation, and every time the market rallied they increased their efforts to attack, and each time carried prices lower and lower. The weakness in North Western, St. Paul and Lake Shore is due largely to heavy amounts of borrowed stock, which have been returned within a few days past. The heavy decline in pairing margins of the weak holders of those stocks and brokers were in consequence free sellers whenever the market strengthened at times during this afternoon.

The excitement and depression were increased by rumors of several injunctions on the Vanderbilt consolidation, these rumors, however, could not be authenticated, but nevertheless tended to add to the unsettled feeling. There was a sudden and sharp change in the aspect of the money market this afternoon, towards the close an active demand sprung up for call loans, and the rates were advanced to six per cent. on Governments, and 7 on stock collaterals. The heavy decline in values on the Stock Exchange to-day disturbed a great many loans, and money lenders are disposed to exact large margins on stocks. The discount market is dull, at 10@18 per cent. Sterling drafts 109½@109¾ closing lower, opening at 128¾, declining to 127¾, and closing at 128¾. Carrying rates 2566 per cent.

Governments dull and declining. Coupons of '81, 118¾@119; do. '62, 115¾@115¾; do. '64, 113¾@113¾; do. '65, 113¾@113¾; do. new, 115¾@116; do. '67, 115¾@116; do. '68, 115¾@116. Ten-Forties, 107¼@107¾. Currency 6s, 107¼@107¾.

State bonds dull and unchanged; Missouris, 87½; old Tennessees, 61; new do., 53½.

The stock market at the close was depressed on the entire list, and the prices in most cases were the lowest of the day. Canton, 51½; Cumberland, 27; Western Union Telegraph, 36¾; Quicksilver, 16; Mariposa, 7¾; do preferred, 16; Adams Express, 57¾; Wells & Fargo, 18½; American, 34½; United States, 58½; Pacific Mail, 58½; New York Central, 184½; Erie, 29; do preferred, 50; Harlem, 136; do preferred, 139; Hudson, 165½; Reading, 95¾; Michigan Southern, 120½; Lake Shore, 89¾; Illinois Central 138; Pittsburgh, 86¾; North-Western, 65¾; do. preferred, 83; Rhode Island, 102½; St. Paul, 65¾; do. preferred, 78; Wabash, 62; do. preferred, 72; Fort Wayne, 89¾; Terre Haute, 25; do. preferred, 56; Chicago and Alton, 146; do preferred, 146; Ohio and Mississippi, 25¾; Dubuque, 109; C. C. and C., 78.

Mining Shares dull. Boston prices: Calumet 50; Copper Falls, 4; Franklin, 11; Hecla, 80; Sub Treasy Balance, 95,270,948.

### PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, November 1, 1869.

It has been intimated for some days past that oil would rule higher in November and possibly December than it did in October, and if such be the programme, this month opens up very auspiciously for its consumation. It was expected by many that after the October deliveries had been settled, that the market would react and prices decline materially, but thus far these expectations have not been realized. For futures, the market to-day seemed even stronger than it was on Saturday, and notwithstanding there was, we understand, considerable inquiry at an advance over the closing quotations of last week, yet there appeared to be very few sellers. It is true, the advanced rates in freight, which went into force to-day, may have had something to do with the firmness, above noted, but this, of itself, is hardly sufficient to cause the market to rule so very strong on the first day of the month.

CRUDE.

Market quiet and firm but without important change. Sale 500 bbls (40 to 46) spot at 15¾; and 1,000 seller 10 days at $6,10 per bbl. at Oil City. Seller November 15¾; buyer December 15½@15¾; November and December 15½; buyer this year 15¾@16, and seller this year 15@15¼.

REFINED.

Not a single sale reported. November opened up at 34¾ bid, but later in the day there was a sale reported at 34¾ and 35. November and December, 34½; buyer all year 34½.

OIL SHIPPED EAST DUQUESNE DEPOT.

Hutchinson Oil & Refining Co. 455 bbls ref. to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.

Fleming & Co. 1,348 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Brooks, Balentine and Co. 1,026 bbls ref. to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Total.....2,018 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST BY WEST PENN R. R.

A. D. Miller 162 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co., Phila.

Holdship & Co., 244 bbls refined oil to Waring King & Co., Phila.

Union Refining and Storing Company 152 bbls refined oil to W. P. Logan & Bros., Philadelphia.

Kirgpatrick & Lyon 247 barrels ref. oil to W. P. Logan & Bros. Phila.

Ralston & Waring 263 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Mentzer, C. & Co. 522 bbls refined to Waring King & Co., Phila.

Total.....1,373 bbls.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE BY A. V. R. R.

Brilliant Oil works 320, on account G. S. Thomas; Lockhart Frew & Co. 920, on account Owston & Sowers; Commercial Oil Works 80, on account W. Bartle; Cosmos Oil Works 320, on account Fisher Bros; McKelvy Bros. 660, on account Crystal Spring Petroleum Oil Ref. Co. 720, on account J. Gallagher; Peerless Oil Works 80, on account G. S. Thomas; Citizen Oil Works 560, on account Fisher Bros; Westley Wilson 52, on account T. Chess.

Total.....3,602 bbls.

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED BY A. R. R. R.

Warmoer M. & Co., 150 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

McKelvy Bros., 934 bbls refined oil to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Citizen Oil Co., 536 bbls refined oil to Tack Bros., Philadelphia.

M. Koehler & Co., 750 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

D. Bly & Co., 41 bbls refined oil to W. G. Laird, Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co., 380 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.

Hill & Co., 1,000 bbls ref. oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Fawcett, L. & S. 206 bbls refined oil to W. P. Logan Logan & Bro., Phila.

Livingston & Bro., 95 bbls ref. oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner, 221 bbls ref. oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

J. G. Kirkpatrick & Co, 331 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Keystone Oil Works 215 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 635 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Lyons & Co., 297 bbls refined to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co. 225 bbls tar to Libby & Clark, New York.

Total.....5,038 bbls.

### PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, November 1, 1869.

The markets, generally, are moderately active, as much as can be expected under existing circumstances, but merchants continue to complain bitterly in regard to the railroad discrimination against Pittsburgh, as according to the present schedule they can neither sell nor make consignments on Eastern account. The attention of the Central Railroad Company has been respectfully called to this matter time and again, but thus far in vain, and it looks now as though Pittsburgh will have to "grin and bear it" until the Connellsville road has been completed. Strong hopes were en tertained that the Central Company would comply with this reasonable and just demand on the part of our business men, as there is nothing in it calculated to militate against the interests of that corporation, but, as already intimated, there is nothing to indicate that these expectations will be realized.

ASHES—In steady demand, and notwithstanding the arrivals continue liberal, prices are sustained, at $2@4 per bbl.

BUTTER—With a supply considerably in excess of the demand, though prices are unchanged, 30@35 for good to choice.

BUCK WHEAT FLOUR—4½@5 cents.

CHESTNUTS—Rather dull, but unchanged, $3@5½ per bushel.

CIDER—Is selling at from $7 to $9 per bbl, according to quality and scarcity.

CRANBERRIES—Sales at $9@12 as to quality, and $15@16 for "Sackett's" berries.

CARBON OIL—Is firm and tending upward; we continue to quote in a jobbing way at 50¾@53.

EGGS—Sales at 25@34.

FISH—In better demand and higher, and we now quote at 85@90 to the trade and the usual advance for small lots in store.

FLOUR—There is no improvement to note in the demand and the market is quiet and unchanged; we continue to quote winter wheat brands at $6@6½ per bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet with a supply equal to the demand; prime Red $1,17@1,18, and prime white about 5 cts. more. Oats steady with only moderate arrivals, while the demand keeps pace with the supply; 46@47 on track and wharf, and 49@50 in store. Rye is dull and nominal at 90@95—cash buyers scarce. Corn is quiet and unchanged; sales of new ear at 75 and prime old at 95@95. Barley is dull and brewers continue very bearish; we now quote at $1,20@1,25.

HAY—May be fairly quoted at $15@20 ton, from quality and scarcity.

HUSKS—Higher; sales at 5@5½.

HOMINY—Sales at $6,25@6,50.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white lime at $2@2,25 per bbl.

LARD OIL—Sales of extra No. 1, at $1,42@1,45, and No. 2, at $1,05@1,08.

ONIONS—Sales at $2,50@3,00 per bbl, the outside figure for yellow.

POTATOES—Sales Baltimore sweets at $3,75@4 per bbl, and prime Jerseys at $4,50. Peach Blows 50 cents per bushel.

PROVISIONS—The season is about over, and the stock is pretty well reduced—prices are nominally unchanged.

POULTRY—Sales of chickens at 55@65 cents per pair, according to size.

SEEDS—Sales of flaxseed at $2,30, and but little offering in this market. Timothy Seed is dull and nominal at $4@4½. Nothing doing in clover seed.

SALT—Is firmer with sales of car load lots at $1,85 per bbl.

### ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, November 1, 1869.

CATTLE.

The supply on sale to-day was the largest of the season, about 1,350 head, and, as might be expected, in the absence of any eastern demand, the market was pronounced a very hard one by drovers, and compared with last week, all grades are lower, though the biggest decline was in the lower classes, of which the offerings mainly consisted. There was, it is true, a large number of big steers and stags, but, they were rough and presented a lean appearance, not the kind wanted by good butchers, and consequently, were hard to sell. Prime fat steers, although about 20@25 cts. per cwt lower, were, nevertheless, in good demand and sold at relatively better prices than the commoner grades, which ruled at 5@6 cents per cwt lower, with some fancy at $7,75@7,80. Stock cattle sold at 4@5 cts.

The advices from the east for the last week or two have been rather unfavorable, and the depression there is being felt pretty sensitively here. Shippers will not buy unless material concessions are made, and dealers who have been buying in the west recently will doubtless loose money, as cattle have been higher, relatively, in the west, than here or in the east. The general impression, so far as our knowledge extends, is that prices are yet too much inflated, and that the bottom has not yet been reached. The fact that pasture has been remarkably good and abundant this last summer and fall, has had a tendency to keep cattle back; but now as winter has set in, it is probable that the number put upon the market will be large.

Fred. Ballsteine bought 12 head of very nice, fat, smooth steers, the best in market, for which he paid $7,80.

Peter Hartman sold 38 head Green Co. steers, at 5@7,80—sold 12 head to F. Ballsteine, at 7,80.

H. McNeese sold 24 head Butler Co. stock, at 4@4½.

S. Lowensteine sold 31 head Ohio steers and heifers, at 4½@5¾.

Smith & Blue 100 head all Indiana stock, at 5¾@5¾.

Hedges & Taylor sold 80 head mixed stock from Illinois and Indiana, at 5½ to 6¼.

James Hanlin sold 37 head Washington Co. stock.

L. & J. Shamberg sold 30 head good stockers to Emery Taylor averaging 950 at 5½; 100 head reloaded at 5¼@5¾.

John Cullen 18 head; sold 4 at 7¼, 18 head left over.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold 80 head of mixed stock, at 5@6¾.

S. Marks & Bro. sold 170 head; fat cattle, at 6¾@7¾; stockers at 5@5¾.

Hartman & Lowman sold 37 head western steers and heifers, at 5@6¾.

Hazlewood & Blackstock 105 head of mixed stock at 4½@4¾.

Katz & Keefer sold 40 head steers from Chicago, at 4¾@5¾.

Haas & Kraus 40 head Penna. Western stock, at 5@7¼.

M. Verner sold 82 head mixed stock, at 4¼@6¾.

L. Rothschilds & Zeigler sold 58 head from Chicago, at 5@6,90.

Jacob Neely sold 35 head Ohio stock, at 5½@6¾.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 80 head mixed stock, at 5@6¾.

D. McAllister sold 72 head from Indiana for Willis Wood, at 5¾@6¾.

McPherson to Kraus & Hass 15 head Washington Co. steers, at 5,87.

Nicholas Carr sold 40 head of mixed Ohio stock, at 4½@6¾.

Graham & Co. sold 10 head Butler Co. at 4¾@5¾.

Peter Sheltemanille sold 26 head Butler Co. stock, at 4½@6¾.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supply was rather light to-day, compared with last week, only about 2,000 head, but the market was a dull one, nevertheless, owing to some reason or other, seemed to hang back, not caring much whether they bought or not. As a general thing the stock on sale was of the lower grades, many of them too good for Butler butchers, and not good enough to hang up at the stall. Prime fat sheep sold readily at full rates, while the commonish kind changed hands slowly, and then only at low figures. Lambs may be quoted at $1@5,50 per head, and sheep at $1,50@4,50, as to quality and condition.

Jacob Einnell sold 240 sheep at $1,25@3,25, lambs at an average of $2,25.

Adam Eckert sold 400; sheep, at $1,35@4,75, lambs at $1@2.

PeterScheitmanville sold 100 at $1,50@3,25.

C. Baeler sold 37 sheep and lambs at an average of $1,75.

S. Vandever sold 110 sheep and lambs at an average of $2,35.

W. B. Curry sold 190 sheep and lambs at $1,25@3,28.

M. Humes sold 128 head sheep and lambs.

Jacob Rinn sold 58 sheep and lambs to L. Hoffman at $2 per head.

Moulton & Neely sold 110 sheep and lambs at $2,25@4,00.

E. Krain sold 90 head sheep and lambs at $1,75@2,30, 110 left over.

P. Bannon sold 230 sheep and lambs former at $1,40 to 4¼ per pound, latter at $1,40@2,25.

John Young sold 81 sheep at $1,50@3.

Jonathan Davis sold 120 sheep and lambs at $2@3.

HOGS.

The Hog market is quiet and devoid of any new or important characteristics worthy of special notice. The demand at these yards is confined mainly to supplying the wants of the retail trade, and we quote in a retail way at $10,50@11,50 per cwt for fair to prime.

### MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, November 1.—Cotton a shade firmer and closing quiet; sales of 2900 bales at 26¼c for middling uplands. Flour, without decided change; receipts of 23188 bbls., sales of 9200 bbls at $5,15@5,40, superfine state; western at $5,70@6,25; extra state at $5,55@6,25; extra western at $6,80@7,60; white wheat extra at $5,85@6,40; R. H. O. at $6,25@6,75; extra St. Louis at $7,60@8,50; good to choice do. closing quiet. Rye flour, without decided change; sales of 350 bbls at $4,75@5,00. Corn meal quiet. Whiskey heavy and lower; sales of 250 bbls western at $1,20@1,21 free. Wheat a shade firmer and more active; receipts of 375,952 bush; sales of 185,000 bushels at $1,12@1,15 for rejected. No. 3 spring wheat at $1,33@1,35; No. 2 spring wheat at $1,42; No. 1 do. $1,57@1,48; winter red Illinois, $1,40@1,45; chiefly $1,40@1,42; amber western, $1,42; new red Virginia, $1,42; common white western $1,60 prime white Michigan —. Rye quiet. Barley heavy; sales 12,000 bush at $1,25 for two-rowed State, $1,38 for four-rowed State, 85c for unsound. Corn, receipts 91,600 bush; sales 5,000 bush State at $1,60@1,62. Corn receipts were 211,604 bush; market opened heavy but closed a shade firmer and more active; sales 192,000 bush at 92@93 for unsound mixed western; $1,01@1,04 for sound mixed western; $1,06 for white; $1,07@1,11 for western yellow. Oats: receipts 27,540 bush; 1c better; sales of 42,000 bush at 64@64½c for new southern and western. Stock of grain in warehouse: wheat 986,475 bush, corn 521,429 bush, oats 1,107,599, rye 31,700 bush, barley 13,745 bush, malt 69,445 bush, peas 7,475 bush. Rice steady; sales of 75 tcs Carolina at 8@8c. Coffee firm; sales of 3,300 sacks Rio on private terms. Sugar steady; sales of 475 hhds at 11¾@12¾c for Cuba and 12@12¾c for Porto Rico, and 1,100 bags 11@12¾c. Molasses nominal. Hops quiet at 15@20c for American. Petroleum firm, at 19½c for crude and 34c for refined. Linseed Oil dull at 96@98c, cash. Spirits Turpentine heavy at 46¾@47½c. Pork heavy and lower; sales of 600 bbls at $30,63@30,75 for mess, $30 cash. $25,50@26,00 for prime and $27,50@28,00 for prime mess; also, sales of 750 bbls mess, seller January, at $27,75; stock of old and new 12,856 bbls; last month, 24,178 bbls; last year, 20,597 bbls. Beef quiet; sales of 100 bbls at $6@13 for new plain mess; $12@17,50 for new extra mess; stock, old and new, 13,141 pkgs; last month, 16,459; last year, 18,169; 1 tcs beef quiet and steady; 200 tierces at $28 for new prime mess; $30@31,50 for India mess. Beef hams quiet; sales of 100 bbls at 26@28 for old, and 33@35 for new. Cut meats dull: 100 pkgs at 14½@15c; shoulders 17@19c. Hams, middles quiet. Lard heavy; sales of 1,000 bbls at 17¾@18c for prime steam; 18@18¼c, kettle rendered; also 280 tierces steam, seller February, at 16¾c. Butter steady at 20@35c for choice. Cheese quiet at 17@18¾c. Freights to Liverpool quiet. Shipments: 9,600 bush wheat per steamer at 9¾d.

CHICAGO, November 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat fairly active, about 1c advance; winter red and amber western at $1,41@1,45, demand partly speculative. Rye nominal. Oats firm at 65@66½c for western, latter for choice. Corn firm at 94@95 for unsound, $1,01@1,04 for sound mixed western. Pork nominal and unchanged. Beef quiet and steady. Bacon and cut meats nominal. Lard dull at 17¾@17¾c for good to prime steam. Eggs steady and in fair demand.

CHICAGO, November 1.—Eastern Exchange quiet and unchanged. Flour held firm at $5,25@6,75 for spring extras. Wheat fairly active and 2½@2¾c lower; sales No. 1 at 94½@96c, No. 2 at 91@92½c and closing firm at 91¾@93½c; this afternoon market quiet; sales seller November for No. 2. Corn more active and ¾@1c lower; sales No. 2 at 63¾@65¼c, rejected at 62@63¼c, no grades at 60c, closing firm at 65@65¾c for No. 2; this after. noon the market quiet at 65c seller November for No. 2. Oats in fair demand and ¼@¾c lower; sales No. 2 at 37@37½, rejected at 35@36½c, closing firm at 37¼c for No. 2. Rye is in fair demand and firmer; sales No. 1 at 72@73c, No. 2 at 68¾@69c, rejected at 63@64c, closing at 74c for No. 1 and 69c for No. 2. Barley dull, with sales of No. 2 at 88¾@89c cash, 90c seller last half of November, and 92c seller all December, closing dull at 88@88½c cash. Highwines quiet and steady, but two cents lower, closing at $1,08. Sugar 13½@14½c for common to prime Cuba. Provisions very dull and heavy. Pork, $31 for old, $27,75 @28 for new, cash, and $25,75@26 seller January. Lard dull at 16¾@16¾, cash, 15¾@15¾c seller January; green shoulders, 9¾@10c; hams, 13¾c.

Receipts for the past 48 hours, 9303 bbls flour, 122,500 bus wheat, 75,200 bus corn, 91,620 bus oats, 4391 bus rye, 95,625 bus barley, 3753 hogs.

Shipments—11,080 bbls flour, 48,586 bus wheat, 138,745 bus corn, 80,604 bus oats, 6132 bus rye, 856 bus barley, 3069 hogs.

Freights active and firm at 7¼@7½c for wheat, 14c for corn, 9½@9¾c for wheat, 9c for corn, 6@6½c for oats, Buffalo.

ST. LOUIS, November 1.—Tobacco in good demand but very little offering; prices full. Cotton nominal at 24@24½c. Hemp; small sales dressed at $2,20. Flour; only small order business doing at unchanged prices. Wheat dull; No. 2 red Fall at $1,05. No. 1 do at $1,08 @1,10, choice to fancy at $1,15@1,31, prime to choice white at $1,07@1,30. Corn dull and heavy; mixed and yellow in bulk at 72@72½c, white in sacks nominal. Oats in sacks, prime to choice white at 80@93½, fancy at 98c. Oats dull, lower and unsettled at 47@50c in sacks, closing at 47@48c. Barley dull; common to strictly prime Minnesota at 90c@$1,12, Wisconsin at $1,15@1,20. Rye dull and lower at 72@75c. Whisky dull and weak at $1,12@1,12½. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Provisions dull and but little doing. New Mess Pork sold at $28,00; old $30, Dry Salted shoulders, 17¼c for clear rib and 17½@17¾c for clear sides. Bacon: order sales at 16¼@16½c for shoulders, 18c for rib sides, 19c for clear rib and 19@19¼c for clear sides. Lard dull and heavy; prime steam sold in small way at 16¾c; keg 18¼c. Receipts—Flour, 7,500 bbls; wheat, 44,000 bush; corn, 10,800 bush; oats, 25,000 bush, barley, 11,800 bush; rye, 3,000 bush; hogs, 220 head.

CINCINNATI, November 1.—Cotton in moderate demand; strict middling 26c; low middling 25c; sales 100 bales. Tobacco firm and in good demand at full rates. Whisky dull at $1,10; demand light. Mess Pork dull at 31; no demand; new mess held at $30,00, buyers holding off; no old bulk meats in the market—new shoulders last reported at 18¾c. New Lard 16½c for steam rendered. Stock of Bacon exhausted and prices are nominal; green meats dull at the close at 11@11c for shoulders and sides, but hams are in fair demand at 15@15½c. Butter in light supply and the market firm at 30@35c for choice Prairie. Eggs unchanged at 30c. Cheese in good demand at 17½@18½c. Linseed oil dull at 90@92c—hardly any demand. Lard oil unchanged. Petroleum 32@34c for refined. Flour dull, family $6,50@ 6,75. Corn—new, $1,05@1,07. Oats dull. Rye $1,07. Bran, $25. Pork, $31,50. Lard, 18@20c. Bacon scarce—shoulders, 17½c; sides, 21c.

DETROIT, November 1.—Flour: demand active at $5,50@6,75; stock reduced to 6,000 bbls. Wheat: stock in elevators, 244,000 bush; market firm; extra white $1,27, No. 1 do $1,12, amber $1,06. Barley quiet at $2,10 per central.

CINCINNATI, November 1.—Hogs firm, but few on the market; sales at $9@10,25 —the latter rate for extra large.

ST. LOUIS, November 1.—Cattle unchanged at $5,50@6,00. Hogs dull and declining at $8,35@8,60.

LOUISVILLE, November 1.—Hogs 10@ 10½c gross; 300 were slaughtered to-day.

### Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, November 1.—Market inactive and prices steady for most classes of goods, and there is scarcely a change to observe, but the tendency of prices in most cases is in buyers' favor.

### IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD—November 1.—3 bbls alcohol, J McCullough; 8 bales broom corn, Z B Taylor; 209 bbls flour, Watt, Lang & Co; 600 do do, T Jenkins & Bro; 100 do do, Schomaker & S; 100 hides, Popp & Baker; 150 bgs wheat, L S Riggert; 24 bgs corn, Lang & Co; 2 bbls flour, 61 sks do, Culp & Shepard; 3 bbls eggs, W Ren; 26 doz brooms, Pilworth, P & Co; 2 cars lumber, Jos Meyers & Co; 1 do stone, J Hinchcliff; 100 empty bbls, R Lucas; 1 car sisr, Everson, P & Co; 31 doz brooms, W H Hartupt; 70 bgs oats, W J Meek; 6 sks wool, 16 do potatoes, Woodworth & D; 6 bales hops, J White Jr; 500 doz handles, Jos Graff & Co; 100 bxs cheese, Haworth & Jo; 20 do do, J Wilson & Son; 25 do do, L J Bell & Co; 30 do do, F Sellers & Co; 225 bbls oil, Henderson & Bro; 1 car lime, Campbell, J & Co; 15 cds tobacco, J Fullerton; 19 cars pig iron, Nimick & Co; 5 do do, Hallman & Hammett; 1 do do, Graff, Byers & Co; 1 do do, Everson, Preston & Co; 1 do do, Brown & Co; 1 do, J Moorhead; 2 do do, Bryan & Caughey; 1 do do, Union Mills; 5 bbls vinegar, Duff & Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD November 1.—18 sks ear corn, Scott & Gisal; 1 car wheat, J S Liggett & Co; 1 car oats, W G Miller; 1 car clay, Hussey & Co; 50 bbls oil, J Spear; 1 car pig iron, Graff, B & Co; 110 cars iron ore, Shoenberger, B & Co; 2 cars lake superior ore, Reese, Graff & D; 2 do do, Union Iron Mills; 1 car lumber, R A Clark & Co; 1 car shingles, A Patterson; 74 bbls copper ore, Pitts & Boston M Co; 2 cars lake superior ore, Graff, B & Co; 1 do do, Brown & Co; 5 bbls oil, W B Hays & Son; 25 bxs candles, Dilworth, H & Co; lot scrap steel, Anderson & W; 83 sks oats, Meanor & H; 58 bbls onions, J & J Montgomery; 46 sks oats, H Childs & Co; 25 bbls follows, J Napper; 12 do do, C West & Co; 3 do do, P H Lang; 3 do do, J S Shafer; 25 sks rye, Graham & M; 19 do oats, A Black; 6 bbls potatoes, C P Murray; 110 sks oats, H Schnelback & Co; 2 bbls butter, H Riddle; 30 bxs cheese, F Sellers; 25 do do, Watt, Lang & Co; 50 do do, Jenkins & Bro; 24 bales hops, G Hamaker; 2 sks rags, J K Weldon & Co; 157 sks apples, S Linsevoli; 56 do do, Day & Co; 70 do do, Head & M; 20 do do, J A Graff; 256 do do, 3 bbls dry apples, H Rea Jr; 10 do do, Van Gorder & S; 146 do do, W H Graff & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, November 1.—3 cars stone, Harrison, Mackem & Co; 92 rails railroad iron, J H Dorrington; 1 car brick, Rees, Graff & Dull; 56 carboys acid, Braun & Wagner; 80 cars coal, Kier, Foster & Kier; 40 do do, Armstrong, Dickson & Co; 18 do do, Coleman, Rahm & Co; 6 bxs butter; 4 bbls eggs, W Reed; 30 oil bbls Shipton & Wallace; 4 bbls rags, J R Weldon & Co; 2 bbls chesnuts, W H Kirkpatrick & Co; 28 kegs nails, Schoonmaker & Langenheim; 5 sks onions, Keil & Richards; 1 bbl bxs mdse, Little & Baird; 1 car pig iron, Brown & Co; 1 car lime, D L Reynolds; 1 car hay, Blarney & Moore.

ALLEGHENY STATION November 1.—4 cars cooperage, Ralys & Robertson; 1 car middlings, H M Henderson Bro; 199 bbls flour, Hippley & Beckhart; 5 pkgs tobacco, R & W Jenkinson; 1 car malt, A Guckenheimer & Bro; 1 car barley, J Rhodes & Co; 1 car metal, Lindsay & McCutcheon; 1 car wheat, Kennedy Bro; 50 bbls oil, T Nevin & Co; 2 bbls eggs, J Kobus; 1 car shingles, F Jacobs; 1,000 bgs barley, 13 do b flour, R Knox & Son; 20 bgs do Jos Craig; 100 bbls lime, 100 do flour, G Stewart; 139 do apples, Jacob Hitshaw; 33 do do, J Herbert; 1 car lumber, L Walters & Co; 1 do do, Graesch, Reminswyder & Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, November 1.—2 car oats, J C Schaupp; 1 do barley, A Moore; 1 do wheat, J S Liggett & Co; 1 do staves, Hastings & D; 1 do do, J Painter; 8 bbls onions, 8 do apples, Meanor & H; 25 bgs oats, F Schild; 55 bgs barley, S Hood; 9 do rye, J A Graff; 12 bgs wool, S Harbaugh; 62 do barley, Gangwisch; 62 do do, W H Garard; 10 cases hops, Illsworth, H Co; 100 bbls flour, Culp & S; 26 sks dry peaches, J Decker; 100 bxs soap, Shipton & W; 5 bbls oil 5 tes lard, 25 bxs candles, E Heazleton; 8 bbls do do, J S Dilworth; 100 bbls flour, Schomaker & L; 100 do do, Watt, L & Co.

### RIVER PACKETS.

MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.

FOR MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.—The steamer MESSENGER, Capt. JESSE DEAN, will receive for the above and intermediate ports on the 3 o'clock P. M. GORDON & SWANEY, Agents.

FOR CINCINNATI AND WHEELING.—The fine steamer FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.


FINANCIAL.

## 7-40 GOLD BONDS.

W. BAILEY LANG & CO.

Offer a limited amount of the

CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES Railroad Company's FIRST MORTGAGE Sinking Fund Bonds,

At 95 and ACCRUED INTEREST.

The whole issue is $2,500,000, or less than $18,000 per mile of completed road, and is secured by First Mortgage upon 140 miles of Railroad, including equipment, franchises, and all present and future acquired property of the Company.

This loan, together with the $1,100,000 Capital Stock already taken, furnishes ample means to build and equip the entire line, including rolling stock and every requisite outfit of a first-class railroad. Fifty-five miles, from Chicago to Momence, are completed and in operation, and much of the remaining portion is in a state of forwardness.

These Bonds are for $1,000 each, have forty years to run, and pay 7 per cent semi-annual interest in gold, or nearly ten per cent. in currency.

BOTH PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST

Are payable in New York city, in

UNITED STATES GOLD COIN.

These Bonds offer peculiar advantages to investors. The holders of Government securities or Pacific Railroad Bonds may exchange them at a handsome profit. The holder of $10,000 in Government may exchange them for $12,000 in these bonds, and receive $500 to $600 cash on the exchange. Then instead of six per cent gold interest on $10,000, and a still lower rate after their maturity, he will receive 7 percent, gold, for forty years, on $12,000—a difference in profit that will in the end nearly equal the face of the bond.

The holder of a Pacific Railroad bond may sell—perhaps at a small loss—and re invest in a bond of this road and receive 7 per cent. gold interest for forty years, instead of 6 per cent. gold for thirty years. The extra one per cent. profit on his investment would, as a sinking fund, at compound interest, amount to the par value of the bond itself.

Star

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

## CITY AND SUBURBAN.

THE GAZETTE *is furnished in the city for six days of the week for* 15 *cents per week; by mail,* $8 *per annum:* 3 *mos.,* $2.

**The Board of Health** will meet this afternoon, at their rooms, Fourth avenue.

**Committed.**—Justice Barker yesterday committed to jail for twenty days Alfred Kline on a charge of vagrancy.

**Pocket Picking.**—A Mr. McClosky who boards at No. 12 Smithfield street, had his pocket picked on Fifth avenue Saturday evening of his bocket book containing $71

**Committed.**—Yesterday Alderman Bolster committed for trial, Georgia Reynolds, charged with maintaining a bawdy house in the Fourth ward, Allegheny, on oath of D. S. McKnight.

Throughout the business portion of the city there are four deliveries and five collections every day. The last collection is made at eight o'clock in the evening.

**Abandonment.** — Yesterday Bridget Brightmore complained to Alderman Taylor that her husband Charles had abandoned her, from which a warrant for his arrest was issued.

**Good Business.**—During the month of October Deputy Mayor Cartwright had forty-seven cases before him—thirty-seven drunks, five professional thieves, and five miscellaneous crimes.

**Contract Awarded.**—The Executive Committee of the Humboldt Memorial have awarded the contract for the completion of the work to Messrs. Knox & Bros., who laid the foundation.

**Larceny of a Coat.**—Owen McDonald was arrested by officer O'Mara last evening on a charge of stealing a coat belonging to David McKim from the Allegheny Valley Railroad Depot. He was locked up for a hearing.

**Meetings To-Night.**—The Allegheny Board of School Controllers hold a regular monthly meeting this evening at half past seven o'clock.

Birmingham Councils will meet to-night at seven and a half o'clock, in Borough Saulbury's office.

**Held for a Further Hearing.**—The persons charged with committing a felonious assault and battery on George Faller, an account of which we published some days since, had a partial hearing before the Mayor yesterday: and were held for a further hearing Friday next. Faller is injured man, is recovering slowly, but is not yet considered out of danger.

**Alleged Larceny.**—Joseph W. Kerr stated to Alderman Neeper yesterday that John Kerr, proprietor of a saloon in the Diamond, had taken a coat from him valued at $25. The saloon keeper alleges that Joseph came into his establishment in a slightly inebriated condition with the garments, and that out of a friendly feeling he took the coat to keep until the owner sobered up. The accused was arrested and held for a hearing.

**Belligerant.**—Pat. Conway made complaint before Justice Salisbury yesterday of ill usage from an individual whose name was unknown to him. He alleged that he had taken a drink with the belligerant stranger, and was standing talking to him in front of Vaney's saloon, Twelveth street, Birmingham, when the fellow, without cause or provocation knocked him down. A warrant was issued for the stranger.

**Still There.**—The carcas of the horse killed on Saturday evening by falling into the sewer excavation, near the Grain Elevator, had not been removed up to last night. Perhaps the Board of Health intend an inspection of the animal, after their next meeting thereon. If not, the residents in the vicinity are not particularly anxious that it should remain there. They would part with it willingly.

**Disorderly House.**—Yesterday Alderman Koenig issued a warrant for the arrest of Charles Eckert, charged by Joseph Platt with maintaining a disorderly house in Lawrenceville, the allegation being that Charles is visited every evening by noisy females, to the number of half a dozen generally, who, accompanied by male companions, remain until a late hour, and succeed by their conduct in annoying the neighborhood.

**Too Much Married.**—Polygamy is not recognized in a legal way in these parts, hence when Mrs. Catharine Hanley, *alias* Ray, attempted to enjoy the confidence and society of two husbands, she found herself in trouble, which eventually led her from her residence in Lawrenceville, to 4 hours in the county jail, to await trial on a charge of bigamy, preferred against her by Cornelius O'Brien, yesterday, before Alderman McMasters.

**Larceny.**—John McAnery, came to the Mayor's office yesterday and made complaint against James Crilley. He alleges that Crilley relieved him of his pocket book containing $71 65. It appears that he, Crilley and some others were in a saloon on Washington street, Saturday evening, and that he, McAnery, laid off his coat containing the pocketbook and money, and went outside leaving no one in the saloon except Crilley. When he came in and put on his coat he found that the pocketbook and money were gone. Crilley was arrested and held for a hearing.

**Alarming**—It is not usual for our city to be visited close after a snow storm in November, with several well rounded thunder reports and specimens of forked lightning flashes, which would have done credit to the month of August. Such an exhibition we had yesterday, in the heavens, and it came on unexpectedly as to cause considerable alarm and consternation to most folks who, forgetting that thunder might come in cold weather, imagined that a series of boiler or oil tank explosions had taken place, or perhaps one of the promised earthquakes had come on time.

**Important** that all should know what is going on—in this age of progress—our eastern States excited over a slight earthquake, the west discussing about the removal of the Capital, California buzzing about so many Chinese, Cuba trembling under the shock of contending armies, the Atlantic and Pacific united by iron bands, these and many other items of importance which are transpiring, can be seen by referring to the GAZETTE. For sale by Cresilman & Stevenson, Wilkinsburg, News Agent-, where can be found an assortment of books, stationary, notions, news, &c.

### Pittsburgh Letter Carriers' Report.

Following is the report of the Letter Carriers of this city for the month of October last:

| | *Delivered.* | *Collected.* |
|---|---|---|
| Mail Letters | 111,664 | 85,946 |
| Drop Letters | 15,004 | 18,886 |
| Papers | 40,087 | 2,739 |
| Total | 166,155 | 107,293 |

### Burglars at Work.

Yesterday morning about two o'clock the dwelling house No. 108 Penn street was entered by two thieves, who first gained access to the cellar and then to the kitchen by cutting open a door leading thereto. A domestic in the family was awakened by the noise and gave the alarm. Other members of the family by this time were also aroused, and added to the cries of a neighbor who became aware of the thieves operations, succeeded in making considerable commotion. No police appeared. The thieves at last leisurely departed, finding the place too hot for them, but left behind a brace and bit and a couple of chisels. The police are enthusiastic in pursuit of them now, but the chances for their capture are slim.

### Probably Fatal Accident.

Yesterday morning Mr. Partrick Murphy, Section Foreman on the Panhandle Railroad at Mansfield, received injuries which will probably result in death. He was engaged in pulling some cars along the siding, and reached the main track just as engine No. 66 was backing down. He was not observed by the engineer until the locomotive had knocked him down and two wheels passed over his legs, cutting them both off. A physician was sent for to the city, and Dr. McCook went out on the first train. At last accounts the unfortunate man was still living with but slight hopes entertained for his recovery.

—Since the above was in type, we learn that the injured man died a short time after the accident occured. The Coroner was notified and held an inquest on the body yesterday morning. Dr. Walker testified that he had been called upon to attend the injured man, and found upon examination that he had received a compound fracture of both thighes, a fracture of the left knee joint, and a compound fracture of the upper third of the right leg. He died about twenty minutes after I first saw him of hemorage resulting from ais injuries.

The jury found that "deceased came to his death on the first day of November 1869 by being accidently run over by engine 66 while walking on the track of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, at Mansfield station in Robinson township."

### THE COURTS.

**Supreme Court—Full Bench.**

MONDAY, November 1.—The Supreme Court met at 10 o'clock, A. M. a full bench being present.

In the case of Burns vs. Clarion county, argued Oct. 20th, 1869, an opinion was delivered by Thompson, C. J.

HISTORY OF THE CASE.

James T. Burns was Treasurer of Clarion county and was, under act of Assembly, authorized to collect the county taxes. The act first provided that when any parties refused or neglected to pay their taxes for a period of thirty days, the Treasurer should issue his warrant, accompanied by a schedule of the unpaid taxes, and place the same in the hands of any constable, charging him with the amount of said unpaid taxes. In accordance with said act, the duplicate of Porter township in said county was placed in the hands of Wilson W. McClelland, of said Porter township, who it appears had given bonds in the sum of $500 as constable, and who was a defaulter to the treasurer to the amount of $651 69, which sum was afterward paid by Mr. Burns to his successor. Subsequently an act of assembly was passed directing the auditors of the county to open the accounts of said Burns, in order that the matter might be referred to the auditors opened the account, but refused to make any correction, from which action Burns appealed. An issue was ordered, wherein Clarion county was made plaintiff and James T. Burns defendant.

Plaintiff held that Burns, having paid the money without objection, had no right to reclaim it, which p int the court below ruled in the affirmative and directed the jury to find for plaintiffs. Judgment reversed and a *venire de novo* awarded.

Robson & Co's Appeal, Venango county. Decree reversed and it is ordered that the balance in court, amounting to $555 84, be paid to the appellants. Opinion by Read J.

Lane vs. Howard, Westmoreland county. judgement affirmed. Opinion by Read J.

Shanberg vs. Moorhead, Venango county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Read J.

Henry vs. Colby, Erie county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Read J.

Carrier & Baum vs Brookville Bank, Jefferson county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Agnew J.

In the matter of the certioriras in the contested election cases, motion for rules on appellants to show cause why the Alloture should not be reviewed and the writs quashed. Rules refused *per curiam*, and the cases to be set down in their order at the head of the list of cases for hearing on the first Monday of January 1870.

Kittanning borough vs. Piper, Armstrong county, non suit allowed. *Per curiam.*

R. G. Kirkpatrick, Robert E. Stewart, Samuel C. Schoyer and John Dalzell, were admitted to practice in this Court.

The list of Allegheny causes was called over and judgment of *non pros.* entered as follows:

Herron et al. vs. The Commonwealth, 2 cases.
Road in Chartiers township.
Hogg vs. Bennett et al.
Schrader vs. School District of Elizabeth township.
Patterson et al. vs. Herron.
Hemler vs. Smith.
Bartley vs. Williams.
Reich vs. Hawks.
Buffum vs. Waring, 2 cases.
McKee vs. Allen.
Bender & Co. vs. Dickey & Co.
Arlazant & Co vs Tower.
Strong et al vs Daly.
"Panther" owners vs. "Lioness" owners.
Sproul's adm'rs vs. Murphy.
Barclay vs. Davison.
McGready vs. McGready.

The following cases were argued:

Brown vs. Clegg et al., District Court, argued by Burgwin for plaintiff in error, and by Barton and Woods contra.

Pier vs. Duff, C. P., argued by Lucas for plaintiff in error, and by Duff contra.

Phillips vs. Daniel, C. P., and same vs. Reune, C. P. Submitted, by Shiras for plaintiff in error, and by Marshall and Pollock contra.

Wainwright vs. McCullough, D. C., argued by McConnell and Woods for plaintiff in error, and by Lucas contra.

**United States Court—Judge McCandless.**

MONDAY, November 1.—The cass of the United States vs. the brewery of George F. Stickenger, seized because of failure to affix revenue stamps to beer barrels, was taken up, and occupied the attention of the Court during the entire day. On trial.

M. C. Morgan, indicted for exercising the business of an apothecary without having paid a special tax, plead guilty. The Court sentenced him to pay a fine of ten dollars and the costs, it appearing that he had taken out the special license after the indictment was found.

In the case of the United States vs. forty-eight barrels of spirits, claimed by Isaac Heiman, a bond was filed and approved for the release of the property seized. The Court ordered the release of the property.

**District Court—Judge Hampton.**

MONDAY, November 1.—Friend for use, vs. Ohnhausen. Foreign attachment. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $422.

Gibson vs. Sheid. Action on an article of agreement. Plaintiff took a non suit. O'Donnell vs. McClintock & Cochran. Previously reported, was resumed and is still on trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

No. 2 Widow of Jno. Connor, dec'd. vs. C. & P. R. R. Co.
" 135 Donahue vs. P. A. & M. Passenger R. W. Co.
" 111 Roberts vs. Duff.
" 133 Holmes vs. Rodgers et al.
" 137 Hershauser vs. Mauk.
" 138 Lycoming County Mutual Ins. Co. vs. Thorn.
" 146 Denny vs. Holleran.
" 163 Hildibrand vs. Blumerhauser.

**Quarter Sessions—Judge Mellon.**

MONDAY, November 1.—In the matter of the motion to admit Nicholas Hoffman to bail, a hearing was had, after which the motion was overruled and the defendant remanded for trial.

R. W. Ramsey plead guilty to three indictments for selling liquor without license. He was ordered to pay the costs of prosecution in each case, and further sentence was suspended.

Catharine Monaghan, indicted for selling liquor without license, was placed on trial, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty, and recommended the defendant to the mercy of the Court.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. Morgan Thomas, indicted for selling liquor on Sunday. Jury out.

A. Arensburgh, against whom there were two indictments for selling liquor without license, was next placed on trial. Jury out.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

155, Com. vs. Sarah Johnston.
190, " Henry Pobbet, 3 cases.
229, " Stephen Hoffman.
411, " George Cochran, et al.
242, " Ann Schovlin.
245, " Ann Shevlin.
249, " James McAllister.
255, " Wm. R. Lewis.
252, " Pat Murphy.
87, " Wm. Eberhart.
88, " C. Gorthman.
75, " J. Lolink.
189, " Bernard Gray.
390, " George Hoffman.
343, " Nicholas Miller, 3 cases.
355, " Wm. H. Sturgeon.
366, " Peter Anburg.
362, " Owen Gallagher, 3 cases.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

266, Com. vs. George Young.
231, " Mary Joyce, 3 cases.
218, " Samuel and Augusta Rill
220, " John Vohr.
187, " John Anderson.
209, " John Hatfield.
204, " S. Goldstein, 2 cases.
194, " Conrad Eberhart, 3 cases.
158, " Richard McGovern.
190, " Wm. Bachtold, 4 cases.
133, " James C. Dolan.
138, " G. W. McIntyre.
134, " Elijah Hall, 3 cases.
47, " Sebastian Gang.

**Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett**

MONDAY, November 1.—Peebles vs Peebles, previously reported, motion for a new trial and reasons filed by plaintiff's counsel.

Huffman vs. Fisher. Action to recover money loaned. Jury out.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

199. Litsche vs. Affell.
102. Shaffer vs. Wolf.
189. Little et al. vs. Wilson.

**Mayor's Office Report.**

The following is an account of the business done at the Mayor's Office, and the receipts from fines and other sources during the month of October:

NUMBER OF CASES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Drunkenness | 379 |
| Disorderly Conduct | 235 |
| Vagrancy | 41 |
| Informations | 34 |
| Total | 689 |
| Of these there were disharged | 41 |
| Paid fines and committed | 648 |

RECEIPTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| From fines | $1,684 85 |
| " jail receipts | 217 00 |
| " Night Police | 288 45 |
| " Bill Posters' License | 50 00 |
| " Dramatic " | 160 00 |
| " Pawnbrokers' " | 100 00 |
| Total | $2,500 30 |

This is the largest return ever made from the office for any previous month.

### AMUSEMENTS.

MARK TWAIN LAST NIGHT.—"Mark Twain," the most eminent representative of the humorous school of American writers, last night opened the lecture course of 1869-70 of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, appearing at the Academy of Music before the very largest audience we have ever seen assembled to greet a lecturer. Those present fairly and faithfully represented the reading and intellectual portion of these communities and the distinguished gentleman honored by such a welcome greeting from a class of people more conspicuous than any other for learning and refinement, has much occasion to congratulate himself on the high degree of appreciation in which he is held. His lecture on "Our Fellow Savages of the Sandwich Islands," was an able and brilliant effort in keeping with the high reputation of its author. There were just enough humorous passages introduced to lighten up the burdensome task of properly describing a region about which most people think little and care much less, "Mark Twain" may have been very faithful and truthful in his descriptions of the character, habits, traits, customs, fashions and peculiarities of our "fellow savages," but he took his lessons in a different school from most writers on the "Sandwich Islands" by heo citizens. He thinks the people are not, as a general thing, cannibals, and so do we; but Mark must remember that no safe criterion exists to form an estimate of the refined tastes of savages, in the fact that he escaped being gobbled up, for he is so fully and freely warm personal friends of that gentleman present, some would have retired in anger, but not a man moved in indignation, but many whodid not know the King, shook themselves with laughter. The lecturer evidently is prejudiced against our fellow savages, and seeks to make the most of them. This he certainly does. We hope the *Dispatch*, the only journal of this city that circulates largely in the Sandwich Islands, exchanging with English journals printed in Hawaii, will faithfully report the lecture and let our friends on the other side California pilgrim thinks about them, and, then if he ever does go back, why good bye Twain, for on pots, griddles and skillets he will be served up to to gratify the avenging apetites of those he abused so freely.

Altogether the lecture was pleasing and instructive. We relished the fine points and so did the audience if we are to judge from the frequent manifestations of applause which greeted the lecture. Mark Twain has established his reputation firmly in this section and come when he will he is sure to receive a cordial welcome from our people. We trust those who heard him last night and who are relatives and intimate friends of the Sandwich Islanders will pardon any harsh things Mark Twain asserted as that he did not desire to be understood as talking in a personal manner if he did aim at the truth.

The lecturer goes to Brookville to-day and will st p at Johnstown to lecture at the Opera House to-morrow evening. Great preparations have been made in both places to accord him that welcome he so richly deserves from an appreciative people.

OPERA HOUSE.—A large audience assembled at the Opera House last evening to welcome the "Leffingwell" back to Pittsburgh. No one who had the pleasure of seeing him in Romeo Jaffier had forgotten his "dashing Clorinda," and all were anxious to see him in female legery again, and we feel warranted in saying that no person was disappointed. To night "The Force of Circumstances" will be presented, and the "Leffingwell" will appear in his inimitable character of "Romeo Jaffier Jenkins."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The second and third entertainment of the course under the auspices of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association will be given by Mr. George Vand nhoff, who will give select readings from Shakespear, Dickens, Scott, Perryson, &c., at the Academy of Music, Thursday and Friday evenings, the 4th and 5th inst.

PITTSBURGH THEATER.—This popular place of amusement is crowded every night and will continue to be so long as Mr. Williams caters with such a liberal hand to his patrons.

**Teachers' Institute.**

The South Fayette Township Teachers Association met according to adjourn ment, at school room No. 4, familiarly known as the "Mohawk School House," on October 30th, Miss Kate E. McQuitty instructor. The forenoon exercises consisted in the regular performance of the school, which were closed with remarks from the Misses Nichol and Lindsay, Rev. C. G. Braddock, and Messrs. Campbell, Shane, Griffin and Shaler, all of which were very highly complimentary to teacher and scholars.

Institute then adjourned for one hour, during which time the pic nic basket of all present were abundantly gratified by a sumptuous repast prepared by the ladies of the district, and which all seemed to enjoy hugely, as they did the "intellectual feast" in the forenoon.

After a little invigorating exercise in the fresh air, Institute was called to order by the President, R. D. Nesbit, and the regular performances were taken up in order. Select reading by Miss Kate E. McQuitty; subject—"Washington's Farewell to his Army."

The next—an original oration by the President. After giving a brief inaugural the speaker made some remarks on the method of teaching. He said a failure with many was, that of merely hearing their classes recite, instead of illustrating and explaining the lesson. The next was a discussion on mental arithmetic, by Miss Carrie Nichol.

Essays were read by Misses Lindsay and Gaston, which were appropriate and instructive. A select piece was then read by Miss McMillen.

After passing performances for next meeting, the Association adjourned to meet in school room No. 5, Nov. 27th, Miss Gaston instructor.

The meetings are interesting as well as edifying, and all friends of education are cordially invited to attend.

**The Alleged Homicide.**

In the case of Henry Canby charged with the murder of Alexander Best, the man found in the Allegheny river, Friday, a hearing was had yesterday, which resulted in the discharge of the accused. The testimony was in substance as follows:

The first witness called was John Walls, who testified that, between six and seven o'clock on Friday morning a young man who said he worked at Weyman's tobacco store came to him and told him that he had seen a man lying in the water by the railroad bridge. A skiff was procured and the two men went out and brought the body of to this shore. It was found lying against the upper side of the fourth pier from this side, and could not possibly have fallen there from the bridge. It was in such a position that the features could not be seen.

Hugh Hanlon, of No. 447 Penn street, testified that Canby lives with him at No. 66 Robinson street. When witness came home on Thursday evening, at about six o'clock, he found the accused there, and he did not leave the place until about six o'clock the next morning, when they left together.

Daniel Dugan testified that deceased took supper in his house on Thursday evening, and left between seven and eight o'clock. He was sober when he went away.

This closed the testimony, and the Mayor discharged the prisoner.

**The New High School.**

The Building Committee of the Central Board of Education held a meeting yesterday, at which were present Messrs Jno. Harrison, chairman; Joseph Harman, J. H. Nobbs, James M. Taylor, Wm. Mays and T. J. Craig. After the examination of several proposals of the building of the new High School, the following awards were made:

For the stone and brick work, above foundation, materials supplied by contractor, contract awarded to Mr. Patrick Brough, at $66,513.

For carpenter work, material supplied, to Mr. Robert McCain, at $24,500.

Tender for unfinished work of High School, $91,013.

This is a large sum to demand off the tax-payers for a scholastic institution, but when it is remembered that the sons and daughters of the veriest poor are entitled to home and place beneath its roof, then the heaviness of the taxation is regarded as a trifle. Cost it one million or more, the High School is a blessing and we are pleased that the Central Board of Education have the courage to go forward and onward.

**Ladies,** owing to the peculiar state of the air surrounding them, require the use of Milk of Violets to whiten as well as brighten their complexion, without the least injury. Sold by all druggists. V. W. Brinckerhoff, New York, sole agent for America.

### PETROLEUM NEWS.

**More New and Important Strikes—West Pithole Creek—New 140 Barrel Well—The Big Well Averaging 266 Barrels—Coal at a Premium.**

The Titusville *Herald* of Monday says:

On Friday last one of the most important strikes that has occurred during the last month, with regard to the enlarging of the producing territory, was made on the J. Blanc farm, north of Pithole and east of Holmden run. This well commenced to produce on Friday, and since then, while it had been pumped, the yield has been at the rate of thirty barrels daily. The yield is black in color. It was, when first struck, reported as high as sixty barrels. The working interest is owned by Messrs. L. H. Smith, Armstrong, Williams and others. This well is situated at some distance from any other, and has extended the black oil belt a considerable distance.

Early last month a new well was tested on the S. Minor tract, a short distance east of the producing wells at Bean farm. The well is now producing eight barrels daily, and by the striking of it the territory has been enlarged by perhaps fifty acres.

At Pithole, last month, two new wells were struck, which now produce respectively five and eight barrels daily.

The excitement occasioned by the striking of the gusher adjoining well on the Independent tract, West Pithole creek, still continues. Since the well was struck, a seven acre tract sold for $3,000, and another tract containing four acres, in a better location, sold for $8,000. Both of these tracts are on the Independent tract. A lease of one acre adjoining the lease on which the well that has caused the excitement is situated, was sold some time ago for $1000, and was leased at three eighths royalty to Mr. Fred. Andrews, who disposed of his lease last Thursday for $4,000. This is the highest "bonus" paid for a working interest since the palmy days of Pithole.

The Mill farm, which adjoins the Independent tract on the east, and which is producing forty barrels of black oil daily, was purchased by A. H. Bronson on Tuesday last, for $30,000. Mr. B. owns nearly all of the working interest of this farm, and it his intention to sink immediately most of his wells into the green oil rock.

Another well on the Independent tract was sunk into the green oil rock last week. It was commenced on Friday and pumping was commenced on Saturday. During Saturday afternoon and yesterday it produced at the rate of 140 barrels daily. This well is owned by Messrs. Nowlon & Hamilton.

The well owned by Messrs Winsor Brothers, Welch and others, produced 500 barrels during the last three days of last week—a daily average of 266 barrels. The product is reported to be increasing.

A Rouseville correspondent of the *Herald* says: Consequent upon some "oil" movement or other combination similar to those of 1865, gas has been exceedingly scarce for a number of days that only partial operations are carried on at many of the wells. Anxious wells owners vainly resort to their accustomed sources of supply; the dingy precincts of Venango's Exchange have been once again ransacked to no purpose; to "make the confusion worse confounded," the recent cold snap rendered attendance of fuel a prime necessity; and for the time every thing else is dwarfed into comparative insignificance by the urgent demand for the great combustible.

**Scrofulous Diseases.**

[From the Health Reporter, Nov. 2.]

The scrofulous diathesis has a wide range of development, such as eruptions on the skin, affections on the eyes, nose, ears, and ulcers on different parts of the body, caries of the tones, cancerous affections, and affections of mucus surfaces, &c.

But the most common form is that of glandular affections, or swelling, enlargement and final suppuration of the glands of the body.

It is truly a loathsome and troublesome disease, and we should always regard with the greatest suspicion the enlargement or induration of any gland or the formation of any tumors on any part of the body, and from the very earliest period of its existence use our utmost exertions to prevent its further increase or extension, and to remove it as soon as possible.

Fortunately for those laboring under this class of diseases, the progress of science favors us with the means of detecting this peculiar state of the blood, as well as furnishing us with the remedies for completing a cure, when a cure is at all to be had.

In the urine of scrofulous subjects there is found, in particular, a chemical Cystine, which essentially characterizes this disease from all others, and there cannot, in any case, be a complete cure effected but by the remedies which favor a removal of this substance.

Whatever will assist most speedily the contaminating virus of scrofula, will reduce most readily the tumors, or heal up most quickly the ulcers.

We have cured many very bad cases of this terribly annoying and loathsome disease.

Some of the very worst cases we ever saw was from an adjoini g county. He was cured in a very few months and is now well.

Several bad cases in this city, a number in Allegheny city and some from nearly all the surrounding counties have been cured under our skillful treatment for this inveterate disease by our remedies and treatment.

If you have scrofula, or a scrofulous diathesis, white swelling, carious bones, running ulcers, tumors, eruptions, disfigurement of the ear, nose or eyes, or enlargement of the glands, send for and be cured by the remedies thus scientifically prescribed, and have a complete cure effected, as hundreds of others have done.

L. OLDSHUE, M.D.,
132 Grant street, Pittsburgh.

**A New Business Firm.**

We heartily endorse the following notice which originally appeared in yesterday's *Commercial*:

We take pleasure in directing attention to the card of Dilworth, Harper & Co., who have just opened in the wholesale grocery business, at No. 243 Liberty street, opposite the head of Wood street. The partners are Geo. W. Dilworth, Albert M. Harper and Joseph Dilworth. The means of this firm, together with the established reputation of the gentlemanly comprising it, entitle the house to the highest commercial standing. The leading active member, Mr. Geo. W. Dilworth, has recently dissolved partner-hip with the house of J. S. Dilworth & Co., bringing into the new firm every qualification of an honorable, affable and successful merchant. Major Harper(son of Hon. Joseph Harper, Esq., President of the Bank of Pittsburgh) enters into the business arena with a well earned character for intelligence and integrity. Mr. Joseph Dilworth is known to every one as possessing to an exalted degree, probity energy, clear insight into business, and the fortunate realization of its fruits. It rarely occurs that a new firm is started combining so many elements of success. We bespeak for it a hearty welcome, for every man of judgment knows that such houses as Dilworth, Harper & Co., combining moral, financial and commercial strength, adds to the reputation of the city, and materially help to extend its trade, thus incidentally benefiting every other branch of active business.

**The Methodist Graveyard.**

An adjourned meeting of the lot owners in the Eleventh ward Methodist graveyard, about which so much has been written of late, was held at the Second Ward School House, last evening. The meeting was called to order by the President, Aaron Floyd. Mr. Miller, chairman of the Committee appointed at a former meeting to look after the interests of the lot owners, reported that the Committee obtained an interview with the Commissioners and they had agreed to compromise with the lot owners, proposing to pay to each the sum of $55, the lot owners to remove their own dead, and the Commissioners to inter and decently inter all other remains of persons buried therein, in the Minersville Cemetery. And they further agree to pay all expenses incurred by the lot owners in the law suits now pending relative to the matter.

The proposition was accepted and the Committee instructed to complete the arrangements for a compromise on the terms stated.

The meeting then adjourned.

**Street Committee on a Tour of Inspection.**

Yesterday the Street Committee paid a visit to Fifth avenue, in order to finally inspect the work done by contractor Flinn on that thoroughfare, preparatory to accepting the job as completed from his hands. This contract was one of the largest let by the Street Committee this session of Councils, and, thanks to the many vexatious trials the contractor had to endure, great praise and credit are due him for finishing it before the inclement weather has fairly set in. The committee examined the work, and finding it done as per contract, accepted it, and returned their unanimous thanks to the contractor. It is unnecessary for us to award any praise to Mr. Flinn as a contractor, as it suffices to know that anything he undertakes is sure to be done right and on time.

Constitution Water is a certain cure for Diabetes and all diseases of the Kidneys. For sale by all Druggists.

TTHS;T.

### ORDINANCES.

**AN ORDINANCE**

**To Authorize the Grading and Paving of Fump Alley, from Ben on to Barnett alley.**

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the select and common Councils of the City of Allegheny, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the Committee on Streets be and they are hereby authorized and directed to invite and receive proposals for the grading and paving of Pump alley, as aforesaid, and to contract therefor with the lowest and best bidder or bidders, at their discretion.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of defraying the cost and expenses of said improvements, there shall be and is hereby levied, a special tax, to be equally assessed upon the several lots bounding and abutting upon the said Pump alley, respectively, and upon the owners and reputed owners thereof, and is hereby levied, a special tax to be equally assessed upon the several lots bounding and abutting upon the said Pump alley, respectively, according to the fole above indicated, and thereupon proceed to make out a list containing the names of the several owners, and the amount assessed against each of them, and deliver the same to the Collector of Taxes, and command him to collect the same in accordance with plan and manner provided by the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act defining the manner of collecting the expenses of grading and paving of the streets and alleys of the City of Allegheny, and for other purposes," passed the thirtieth day of March, 1864.

SEC. 3. That so much of any ordinance as may conflict with or be supplied by the foregoing, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law, this the 28th day of October, A. D. 1869.

JAMES McMEHRIER,
President of the Select Council.

Attest: J. R. OXLEY,
Clerk of the Select Council.

ALFRED SLACK,
President of the Common Council.

Attest: ROBERT DILWORTH,
Clerk of Common Council. no2

**AN ORDINANCE**

**To Authorize the Grading of Willow Street, from Vinal Street to Basin Street.**

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same,* That the Committee on Streets be and they are hereby authorized and directed to invite and receive proposals for the grading of Willow street, as aforesaid, and to contract therefor with the lowest and best bidder or bidders, at their discretion.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of defraying the cost and expenses of said improvements, there shall be and is hereby levied, a special tax, to be equally assessed upon the several lots bounding and abutting upon the said Willow street, respectively, and upon the owners and reputed owners thereof, and is hereby levied, a special tax to be equally assessed upon the several lots bounding and abutting upon the said Willow street, respectively, according to the foie above indicated, and thereupon proceed to make out a list containing the names of the several owners, and the amount assessed against each of them, and deliver the same to the Collector of Taxes, and command him to collect the same in accordance with plan and manner provided by the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act defining the manner of collecting the expenses of grading and paving of the streets and alleys of the City of Allegheny, and for other purposes," passed the thirtieth day of March, 1864.

SEC. 3. That so much of any ordinance as may conflict with or be supplied by the foregoing, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law, this the 28th day of October, A. D. 1869.

JAMES McMEHRIER,
President of Select Council.

Attest: JOSEPH H. OXLEY,
Clerk of Select Council.

ALFRED SLACK,
President of the Common Council.

Attest: ROBERT DILWORTH,
Clerk of Common Council. no2

**AN ORDINANCE**

**Changing the Name of Water Street to Park Way.**

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same,* That that portion of Water street, in the Fifteenth ward, be and the same is hereby changed to Park Way.

SEC. 2. That the time of any ordinances as may conflict with or be supplied by the foregoing, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law this the 28th day of October, A. D. 1869.

JAMES McMEHRIER,
President of Select Council.

Attest: JOSEPH H. OXLEY,
Clerk of Select Council.

ALFRED SLACK,
President of the Common Council.

Attest: ROBERT DILWORTH,
Clerk of Common Council. no2

**RESOLUTION TO OPEN TAYLOR AVENUE.**

Resolved by the Select and Common Councils of the City, that Taylor Avenue be opened, graded and paved from the corner of Fifth street to Webster street, and that John Morrison, A. P. Matthews and William Thompson, Esqrs., be and are hereby appointed viewers to view and assess damages and benefits that may accrue by reason of the opening of the same, according to the provisions of the Act of assembly, approved May 24 A. D. 1861, and that the Clerks of Councils notify them of his appointment.

CITY OF ALLEGHENY,
October 29, 1869.

We do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the resolution as passed by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, at a stated meeting, held on Thursday, the 28th inst.

Attest: J. R. OXLEY,
Clerk of Select Council.
Attest: R. DILWORTH,
Clerk of Common Council.
no2

### STOVES, CASTINGS, &c.

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